THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 17, NO. 3. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Half Price Goods.

That's like ½ fare on a railroad. It doesn't cost much.

These are Winter Goods.

If they are worth half-price to you they are yours.

Felt Shoes, Winter Caps,
Overshoes,
Some Winter Mittens,
Shawls, Jackets, Capes,
Odds and ends in Underwear.

Besides you get a part of a Fine Picture.

Mr. Cole is in Chicago this week buying new stuff to take the place of old goods gone out of the store.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Communicated.

We are pained to report that those in authority are so unpatriotic or thoughtless as to leave the American flag in the closet, where it was stowed away, instead of waving from the pole on the school house on Washington's birthday. Patriotism should be one of the first things impressed on the mind of "Young America," and there is no better way of doing so than by showing your own patriotism by flying the "stars and stripes" from the top of the staff and explaining to them the why of it. Wave Old Glory over the land of the free and the home of the brave.—Monico correspondence in the Antigo Republican.

The above also gives us a pain and we are sorry to know that some of our cultured and patriotic people cannot attend to their own affairs and let those of other people alone, but where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. Evidently this talented and patriotic reporter does not know that our school does not own a flag or else has not brains enough to write what they do know.

Our lack of patriotism is largely due to our surroundings and exile in Monico for the past few years, having been without a cultured and patriotic example to profit by, but thanks to the Divine Providence for sending among us from a small Flag station on the line those who will teach us culture, patriotism and morality. In a short time we hope to advance enough so we will be able to hoist our flag (whether we have one or not) the same as our brainy and patriotic local reporter would have us to do.

OLD GLORY,
Monico, Wis.

Notice of Drawing Jurors.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of March, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at my office in the Court House in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw the names of Thirty-six (36) persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the next general term of the Circuit Court for Oneida county, commencing on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in April, 1899, being the 10th day of the month.

Dated March 8, 1899.

E. C. STUDEVANT,
Clerk Circuit Court,
3t-m9-23 Oneida Co., Wis.

On Deck.

The tough gentry who drop off here and seek at every opportunity to give out the impression that they are hard nuts to crack, will do well to keep very quiet and lamb-like while in the vicinity of the Soo depot, the legitimate domain of Policeman Morris Doyle. Morris sees that peaceful conditions prevail at all times during the night by the might of his strong right arm. He wastes no idle talk when attending to his duties at the depot and the ease and promptness with which he silences and disposes of the loud-mouthed bullies who haunt that neighborhood is amusing and instructive to the on-looker and at the same time most impressive to the object of his attention. Friday night last one of the most flowery tongued ruffians in this part of the state took up about one-half the gent's waiting room and in a voice which could plainly be heard in the ladies' apartment on the other side of the office proceeded to inform a woodsman who was warming himself by the stove that he was the only bull dog in the house and that he bit ten penny nails in two without hurting his teeth. The woodsman wasn't in that line of business himself and said not a word, but the tough man kept right on. He was in the middle of a discourse that would have sickened a Digger Indian, when Morris came in and after informing him that there were ladies in the other side of the office, covered the fellow's mouth with his open hand so forcibly that the smack could be heard across the room. The policeman then proceeded to finish the work so well begun and after about five minutes had a man whose disposition and manners had entirely changed and whose voice was low and submissive as he earnestly told the officer he would not "do it again."

Blacksmith Outfit for Sale.

Anyone desiring to buy a blacksmith outfit, complete, can secure one, dirt cheap, by calling at the Rhinelander Iron Company's office. tf

Coat Makers Wanted.

Three coat makers wanted at once at Clifford & Brennan's.

Letter From Judge McCormick.

It is many thousand miles south from Seattle to Sacramento and a great part of the journey was through mountains and snow. We passed Mt. Shasta 14,00 feet high and drank from the famous Shasta springs which taste strongly of soda. I visited the Capitol at Sacramento and found there the most beautiful Capitol grounds I ever saw. Monster palms, magnolias, cedars, red wood trees and, in fact, all the ornamental trees, which with the beautiful grass and flowers, form a scene never to be forgotten.

The legislature was in session. I was introduced to Grove Johnson, the republican leader of the house, and was seated at his desk and saw a session including a joint ballot for U. S. Senator. I also met U. S. Grant who was one of the leading candidates. A resolution was passed by the session, exempting church property from taxation. Hitherto California has stood alone among the states in taxing church property. The only vote against the resolution was cast by a young member who appeared to be half Spaniard. I met the member who was the author of the resolution and discussed the resolution with him. He admitted that it would not be just to tax the people to support any church sect and thus admitted the whole question, as it seemed to me. For the difference between exempting church property from taxation and taxing the people for the support of the church is a difference without a distinction.

The next stage of my journey was San Francisco. It is a peculiar city. It has a great deal of cheap wooden and galvanized construction. I visited the Palace, Grand and California hotels, the Golden Gate Park, Cliff House, Sutro Baths and museum and Nob Hill. Saw the Hopkins, Crocker, Spreckles, Huntingdon and other fine residences and was impressed by their beauty. The waves of the Pacific were rolling in fifteen feet high and washing upon the beach and receding a hundred feet. The Baths and museum are a fine monument to the public spirit of the builder. The Park is very fine; the Cliff House is a cheap fraud. After doing this city via street car lines for a day I saw nothing to detain me longer there and took the "owl" train in the evening for Los Angeles, arriving there the next morning. I found a beautiful city much better built than 'Frisco, and with great taste in architecture, even the cottages showing the best modern styles. It would appear that the old Spanish idea of one story buildings still prevails, as I never saw such a large proportion of one story residences as I found in Los Angeles.

After a day or two spent in looking over the city I started down the valley and here I found the real land of enchantment. It was a succession of avenues lined with Eucalyptus, pepper and palm trees, with orange and lemon groves laden with the golden fruit interspersed with the delicate olive trees, with many beautiful homes gladdened by blooming flowers. It was so different from anything I had ever seen or conceived of that it appeared like the work of some wizard who had transformed a part of this ordinary earth into a fairy scene by the power of his magic wand. It was an actual realization of the old poet's description of the Promised Land "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." I should say without any hesitation that the Los Angeles valley is the choice spot in which to live. But in order to live there you must have enough money to live without doing business. And most people who live there and live much are thus fixed. A friend who had come from the East ten or twelve years ago said to me that he would rather live here on one meal a day than to have three back in the East. This was a novel and somewhat startling view of the matter and might be worth considering. Much is expected by the people of Los Angeles from the improvement of San Pedro harbor. I went to Pasadena and saw there the finest residence district I have ever seen, not excepting anything in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Denver, Portland, Seattle or San Francisco. The points of superiority are the taste in architecture, which embraces all the latest designs and the beauty of the grounds. Judge O. F. Weed, formerly of Wisconsin and ex-mayor of Pasadena, drove me through this most beautiful city and told me that nearly every one of these fine homes had been built by eastern people who had come here for health reasons, many of them dying soon after their arrival. The cold snap which occurred about the time I arrived at Los Angeles did considerable damage to the lemon trees in places and also injured some young orange trees. Southern California is suffering most however at this time from drouth, this being the second dry season in succession. The snow is almost entirely gone from the mountains and this means the failure of the water supply. Irrigation transforms what was a desert into a garden. Without this artificial help no tree would grow nor a spear of grass, but with it trees grow fifty feet high and a foot in diameter in five years. On the 17th and 18th a sand storm prevailed in the valley. The air becomes dry and hot and the fine sand fills the sky and shuts out from view near by objects. It is worse than snow. The mercury marked 82 degrees above zero for several days before I came away but the nights were fairly cool. The trip from Los Angeles to Ash Forks where you leave the main line of the Santa Fe to go to Phoenix is almost twenty-four hours ride, and after leaving the Los Angeles valley at San Bernardino, is over a desert waste that one wants adjectives to describe. The mountains and in many places the valleys are utterly barren of vegetation or growth of any kind. Rocks, sand and white clay, naked and bare torture the eye hour after hour and with dust and heat make travel almost intolerable. But all things have an end and so, at last, traveling from the low level of Los Angeles, which is only 200 feet above sea level, we reach an elevation of 5000 feet at Ash Fork where there is frost and a cool, bracing atmosphere, where a light overcoat is needed for comfort. I am writing at Ash Fork while I wait for the train to Phoenix, of which I will probably give you my impressions later.

J. W. MCCORMICK.

Y. W. C. A. Meeting.

The Congregational church was well filled last Sunday night with an assemblage made up of its own people and the members of the M. E. church across the way, the union of the two churches being held on that evening in order that as large a number as possible might hear the remarks of Miss Martha E. Teal, of Milwaukee, state secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association who delivered an address on the work of the society and explained the method employed in doing good to the young women and girls who are thrown upon their own resources. Miss Teal said that depot matrons of the Y. W. C. A. were located in many of the large cities, whose business it was to look after the young women, who, strangers to the wiles and pitfalls of the metropolis, were at a loss which way to turn upon leaving the train. Many instances were cited of great service rendered to young women. The comment of those who attended was most favorable to the society and its methods of helping those in need. A class in Bible study was organized Tuesday at the residence of W. E. Brown by Miss Teal, the forming of such classes throughout the state being one of the first objects of the Association.

While in the city Miss Teal was the guest of her friend, Miss Jessie Shepherd.

"Don't Tell Them Where You Found Me."

The above is the name of a new song issued on the following incident: The Rev. Thos. Delany, when Chaplain of a large State Penitentiary, while passing through the Hospital Ward was called to the bedside of a dying convict. The last words of this unfortunate youth were: "Father, I see you do not know me, but you know me well and my family. I will die tonight." I prepared his soul's exit into eternity and whilst his hands were clasped in mine his last request was made: "In my dying moment promise me what I will ask." I here gave him my word; he then revealed his parentage who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell them where you found me." I sent the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him. THE GROENE MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., 32 E. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send the above song to any address for 20 cents in silver or stamps, regular price 50 cents.

Announcement.

Friday evening, March 17, at the Catholic church, Rev. Father Rally will lecture on "St. Patrick and the Influence of His Preaching." Admission 25 cents.

Anent the Municipal Judgeship.

In view of the fact that an election will soon be held here which will, without doubt, bring out the strong and weak points of our present city officials, it may perhaps not be out of place to mention a few points which should reflect most creditably on our present municipal judge, Paul Browne.

During the years he has held this office he has passed judgment on all cases brought before him in an honorable and impartial manner, which has won for him the respect and confidence of his colleagues and all having business before him. He is receiving the endorsement of nearly all the attorneys in the city, as well as the business men and both city and county officers. These are the men who have important business transactions before him, and the fact that they have confidence in his ability and integrity, and desire to retain him as municipal judge, should have much weight with the voters.

Mr. Browne has as nicely appointed and conveniently located an office for the purpose in question as can be found in any city of this size in the country. He employs as competent a stenographer as can be found in any law office in Wisconsin, whose services, are required by the law creating the court. It costs money to keep a first-class man of this character at hand and there is no extra provision made in the matter of fees to cover the expense incurred by his services, yet Mr. Browne keeps such a man, year in and year out.

Mr. Browne has been closely identified with the rapid growth and advancement of our city and has put in his best efforts to promote its standing as a manufacturing center. In every matter of public improvement he has been conspicuously connected and services such as he has rendered will not be overlooked when it comes to marking the ballot.

Badly Injured Near Minocqua.

George Thompson, a sawyer employed in Jim Wright's camp near Minocqua, arrived here last Friday noon with a dislocated and broken shoulder the result of being struck by a falling limb while at work. Although badly hurt and suffering excruciating pain the injured man would not accept of a doctor's services to ease his suffering, thinking if he did he would of necessity be obliged to remain here and thus be prevented from going to his home in Minneapolis, where, he said, a wife and three children would care for him. The accident that had crippled him happened Thursday afternoon, but owing to the camp foreman's absence, Thompson was not taken to the train until the following morning. He had worked in the woods for the past eighteen years, but had escaped serious injury until Thursday. He had been employed in Wright's camp scarcely two months having engaged with him Jan. 10, coming direct from Minneapolis to take the job. Thompson left for his home at 1:50 a. m. Saturday, his condition being made as comfortable as possible during his stay in the depot.

Injured at Eagle River.

Gerhard Moe, of the Rhinelander Tailoring Co., suffered a mishap while at Eagle River last Sunday which will lay him up for several weeks. He was riding in a cutter and, it being necessary for the driver to stop, he threw the lines over the horse's head and stepped out of the rig. The horse realized that the restraining hand no longer held the lines and bolted with the cutter and its occupant. Mr. Moe is somewhat handicapped when it comes to executing rapid movements on foot, but realizing that the cutter was a bad place for him jumped from it to the ground, the fall resulting in a broken shoulder which was set by Dr. Sanborn of the above city.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARKLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

For Sale.

Four ft. slabs at 50 cents per cord.
STEVENS LUM. CO.

Customers Looking for Good, Reliable Clothing,

well made, cut in the latest fashion, and sold at the closest margin of profit, are the class we are doing business with. We buy men's and boys' suits that fit—that are made to wear. That's our specialty. We have made a study of it. We buy them right and sell them right. Our facilities are such that we can quote prices that never fail to interest wide-awake buyers. We want an opportunity to prove these facts to you This Season. If you will give us the chance you will surely be the gainer. We have the goods that will suit you. We are quoting prices that will surprise you. In your own interest you should buy no clothing for man or boy until you have seen our line.

H. LEWIS,
Gray's Old Stand, Rhinelander, Wis

Chief Crowe the Winner.

Chief Crowe informed a NEW NORTH man this week that he had three game cocks for sale. He found them Saturday and as no one claimed them the chief took possession and will sell to any purchaser who has the price. The games came from the "Klondyke" where a considerable number had gathered to see them "act up" but when the chief strolled in the owners of the birds disappeared and although the cocks were well worth claiming no one objected to their being taken away.

Hazelhurst Notes.

Allen Moore spent Sunday in Minocqua.

H. A. Howard was called to his home in Michigan by a telegram announcing serious illness of his mother.

Miss Lillian Holliday and Mrs. William Folk drove to Minocqua Thursday and the horse becoming frightened very nearly ran away. Luckily, however, no damage was done.

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

Frank Bryant was in Merrill Saturday.

D. H. Vaughn was in town last week.

Mrs. Jesse Sipes is visiting in Centralia.

Richard Harvey spent Sunday in Tomahawk.

Joe Timlin is sick with la grippe, not serious however.

Dr. Williamson was out of town Tuesday on business.

W. H. Chapman, of Tomahawk Lake Station, drove over on business Tuesday.

Geo. L. Madson, the Neenah tailor, visited friends here Sunday.

The Modern Woodmen give a masquerade March 17, St. Patrick's day.

The H. H. Society is now thoroughly organized. The boys say their right name is Hazelhurst Huggers.

There was a very pleasant ice cream social given at the hall last Wednesday evening by the organizers of the H. H. Society, comprising Mrs. Frank Arms, Mrs. W. H. Folk, Mrs. Gus. Selk, Miss Lillian Holliday. The affair was a success in every way, netting $13.00 clear. The refreshments were ice cream, cake and coffee. The ladies deserve great credit for the enjoyable time spent by all who attended, and although they cleared the unlucky 13 it is to be hoped that they will be just as successful in their future endeavors as they were in the first.

WANTED AGENTS!

in every county in

WISCONSIN

to take orders for fine tailor made suits and pants.

Complete outfit with full instructions furnished free.

Write for particulars.

THE ALL WOOL TAILORS,
Chicago, Ill.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

FRANCE has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicants. The Paris divorce court devotes Thursdays to gratuitous decrees. On one day recently 294 couples were divorced during a session of four hours, an average of more than one divorce a minute. The applicants belonged to the working class, in which divorces were infrequent before the passage of the law.

THE Guards band was playing out on the Windsor Castle terrace during dejeuner recently and the queen was so much struck by one pretty march tune that she desired one of the maids of honor to go and ascertain what it was called. The classic features of that high-born damsel were suffused with blushes as she returned and made answer: "'Come Where the Booze Is Cheaper,' your majesty."

THE greatest diving feat ever achieved was in moving the cargo of the ship Cape Horn, wrecked off the coast of South America, when a diver named Hooper made seven descents to a depth of over 200 feet, remaining at one time 42 minutes under the water. An authority states that the greatest depth to which a man has been known to descend does not exceed 220 feet, which is equivalent to a pressure of 88½ pounds to the square inch.

IT is said that in Australia there is a hotel where rheumatic patients congregate. Whenever a whale has been taken the patients are roxed over to the works in which the animal is cut up, the whalers dig a narrow grave in the body, and in this the patient lies for two hours, as in a Turkish bath, the decomposing blubber of the whale closing around his body and acting as a huge poultice. This is known as the whale cure for rheumatism.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, England's Grand Old Man, used to make political speeches in queer places. In fact, it was he who initiated the custom of speaking from railway trains. He poured out his political principles from the mouths of tunnels, on the tops of mountains—notably his adventures in Midlothian—at pit mouths and deep down in the bowels of the earth, on hays stacks, in chapels, once in a Congregational church and frequently on board ship.

QUEEN VICTORIA and all the adult lady members of the royal family now carry walking sticks, some of which are beautifully mounted with gold knobs. Her majesty's sticks have handles and she uses them for actual support in what little walking she does. Walking sticks among military ladies, too, are now the fashion. Walking umbrellas have also been introduced, and the princess of Wales has one that is no thicker than an ordinary walking stick when folded.

THE population of the city of Paris at the last census was 2,500,000, and according to the recently published "Press Annuaire" for 1899, the newspapers for the city now number 2,557. There are in Paris at present 140 daily political newspapers, but how many there will be next week, or how many the week after is practically impossible to state. If public occasion demanded there might be another dozen. Of the political organs in existence, 97 come under the category of republican, 30 are conservative, and 13 are socialist.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, made famous as the prison of Dreyfus, has a strange species of animal found nowhere else on earth. This odd animal has been called the coati and is a peculiar combination of mammiferous, carniverous plantigrade. It is about the size of a cat when full grown, with a long head shaped like a pyramid, a tremendous nose, making it the Cyrano of animals. The jaws are long, like those of a young alligator, and it uses its fore paws to carry its food to its mouth, as monkeys and squirrels do.

FOUR months ago the English army marched upon Omdurman and Khartum, and with Maxim guns mowed down the brave "fuzzie-wuzzies," who, with unlimited daring, rushed upon the British lines. Now these same British are already building in Khartum the Gordon Memorial college, and recently Lord Cromer laid the foundation-stone. The college is to teach agriculture, engineering, and other technical arts, in the Arabic language, and half a million dollars have been subscribed in England for its support, at the solicitation of Gen. Kitchener.

THE finest military riding school in existence is in Moscow. It is 560 feet long, 146 feet broad and 41 feet high, and, saving only the Midland terminus in London, its roof is the largest in the world unsupported by pillars. It is lavishly ornamented, but in every respect save size it is quite eclipsed by the subterranean riding school in Welbeck Abbey. This wonderful apartment, if it can be called such, is 255 feet long, about 150 feet wide, and its glass roof is nine feet higher than that of the Moscow school.

AN ingenious invention lately placed on the market by a Glasgow journalist, is attracting considerable attention among those whose daily pursuits strain the eye. The inventor, having overworked his eyes until he could use them only with the greatest difficulty, at last hit upon the plan of putting several strips of different colored paper near his inkstand, so that every time he reached for ink his eyes fell on them. The owners of the patent claims that not only were his eyes relieved, but his sight improved by this simple device. Just why is for an oculist to explain.

CONGRESS ENDS ITS WORK

The Fifty-Fifth Session of the National Legislature Closes at Noon on Saturday.

ALL THE APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

Closing Scenes of a Memorable Session—Cheers and Patriotic Songs in the House—President McKinley Well Pleased—Brief Resume of the Record Made.

Washington, March 6.—The Fifty-fifth national congress was adjourned at noon Saturday after a session which marks a memorable epoch in American history. All of the large appropriation measures, over which a battle royal had been waged during the closing days of legislation, were passed, compromise on the more important features having been effected during the all-night vigil of the members of both houses. The senate was adjourned at 12:05 o'clock, the house at 12:10.

There was no demonstration whatever in the senate. There was general handshaking among the senators and many expressions of regret were heard that many members whose terms expired were not to be here when the senate met again.

In the House.

The closing scenes were of more than usual interest. After all the bills had been passed there followed the usual resolutions. That offered by Mr. Bailey, thanking Speaker Reed, and the remarks of the minority leader were of a character to lend a dramatic turn to the proceedings. The action of the house and the speaker's reply aroused the house and spectators to enthusiasm. After adjournment members and visitors joined in singing patriotic airs.

President Well Pleased.

Washington, March 6.—The president expresses himself as well pleased in general with the outcome of the session of congress just closed. He takes a hopeful view of conditions, believing that the failure of congress to meet the requirements in several instances will not operate to embarrass the government seriously.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

Three Notable Sessions of the Fifty-Fifth National Legislature.

Washington, March 6.—The Fifty-fifth congress, which adjourned sine die at noon Saturday, will live in history for two things. First and foremost will be its patriotic spirit in connection with the war with Spain. Next will be the enormous sums carried in its appropriation bills, which exceed $1,700,000,000. It was preceded by four $1,000,000,000 congresses, but this is the first time the appropriations have exceeded $1,000,000,000. It will be lampooned with charges of extravagance, but a large part of the excess in expenditure grew out of the war—much of it in the prosecution of conflict and some of it for maintenance of the enlarged national policies in the ensuing era of peace.

The Fifty-fifth congress had three sessions, each of them marked by the enactment of legislation of great importance.

The first session passed the Dingley tariff act.

The second session gave the world a striking proof of the patriotism of the American people regardless of party by the act which placed a fund of $50,000,000 in the hands of the president to be used for the national defense—an act that was passed by a unanimous vote and with no demand upon the president for an accounting. This was supplemented by other measures upholding the hands of the commander in chief in the conduct of the war.

Unlike any previous congress, the Fifty-fifth saw the conclusion of the war which it helped to inaugurate, and in its closing session it provided men and money on a generous scale for the support of the nation in its broader career in the future.

Congress left some things undone that were to be desired, but even the friends of these policies are reasoned to wait and are agreed that congress made a good record.

The sentiment of the country was for the construction of a ship canal across the American isthmus, but the project was involved in so many perplexing doubts and complications and entailed such an enormous expense that congress hesitated to commit the country to it without more light.

Hawaii was at the door asking for a permanent form of government, but here again congress wanted delay in order to gain a better understanding of the needs of the case, and moreover it is felt the islands can easily get along under the arrangement provided for in the annexation resolution, which continued the old government under the direction of the president.

Bound up with Hawaii and the other isles of the Pacific was the question of a cable, but that is not considered vital.

The bill for the upbuilding of the merchant marine by a system of subsidies probably had a majority of each house in its favor, but it came up too late in the session to be crowded through against the opposition of Speaker Reed and a coterie of objecting senators.

With the close of this session many senators and congressmen of national reputation will retire from service at the capitol. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is perhaps the most conspicuous of these, because of his leadership of the democratic party.

Senator Quay is quite as conspicuous as a leader on the republican side, but he is still battling for life and has a chance to return.

Senators Turpie and Mills are famous statesmen about to give way to younger men, and Senator Allen, who has been conspicuous as a pioneer populist in the senate, will return to the quiet of a Nebraska village.

The house will lose more than a hundred of its members, some of them well known, but most of them obscure.

Murder and Suicide.

Wymore, Neb., March 3.—Clyde Cole, a young man living at Endicott, near here, was shot and instantly killed by Bert Grundy, his bosom friend, in a quarrel over a girl. After the crime Grundy killed himself.

Will Affect 10,000 Hands.

Manchester, N. H., March 3.—The directors of the Amoskeag corporation voted to restore the wages of 1897 after April 2. The increase amounts to more than ten per cent. The company employs 10,000 hands.

Noted Artist Dead.

New York, March 6.—Michael Angelo Woolf, the famous artist, said to be the originator of humorous pen and ink sketches in this country, died in this city, aged 62 years.

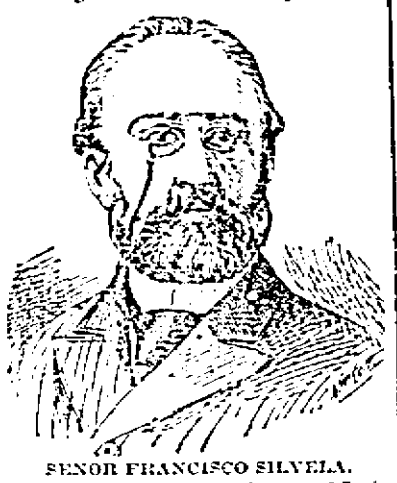
NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Ministry Takes the Oath at Madrid—Senor Silvela Sworn as Sagasta's Successor.

Madrid, March 6.—The new cabinet took the oath of office Saturday. The ministry is composed as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs—Senor Silvela.
Minister of the interior—Senor Dato.
Minister of finance—Marquis Villa Verde.
Minister of justice—Senor Duran.
Minister of war—Gen. Polleveja.
Minister of public affairs and of the colonies—Marquis Pidal.
Minister of marine—Admiral Imaz.

Those who are in the immediate surrounding of Senor Silvela say his sole



SENOR FRANCISCO SILVELA.
(Appointed by the Queen Regent of Spain to Form a New Ministry.)

idea is to regenerate the country. He holds that the queen regent can ratify the treaty of peace with the United States without a vote of the chambers and that, therefore, their dissolution need not defer the ratification.

NEW STARS FOR BOTH.

Rear Admiral Dewey Is Now Admiral of the Navy and Brig. Gen. Otis Is Major General.

Washington, March 4.—The president yesterday sent to the senate and that body confirmed the nominations of Rear Admiral George Dewey, to be admiral of the navy under the act approved March 2, 1899, and Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., to be major general by brevet, to rank from February 4, 1899, for military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippine islands.

Washington, March 4.—Secretary Long has cabled Admiral Dewey as follows:

"Heartiest congratulations upon your deserved promotion as admiral."

Secretary Alger sent the following congratulatory message to Maj. Gen. Otis at Manila:

"Washington, March 3.—You have been nominated and confirmed a major general by brevet in the regular army. The president wishes this message of congratulation sent you, in which I cordially join."

PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP.

Germany Withdraws Her Warships from the Philippines and Asks Our Protection for Her Subjects.

Washington, March 1.—The German government has set at rest, effectually, the rumors of a purpose on its part, directly or indirectly, to embarrass the United States in the Philippine islands, and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its navy from Philippine waters, and placing the lives and property of its subjects there under the protection of the United States government. The president has accepted the trust, and there will be no German ships at either Manila or Iloilo to disturb the relations between the two countries by forming the base of sensational and false rumors.

Asks Pay for 48,000 Men.

Havana, March 6.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has sent Governor-General Brooke, by Inspector General Roloff, of the Cuban army, a statement of the number of men in the army. It is understood that the total reaches 48,000, of which 32,000 are privates, 10,000 noncommissioned officers and the rest commissioned officers, from major generals to sublieutenants. Gen. Brooke has received a telegram from Washington saying that paymasters with $3,000,000 will arrive here next week.

A Valley Flooded.

Charleston, W. Va., March 6.—The Kanawha valley was visited Sunday by one of the worst floods in local history. After several days of heavy rainfall the Kanawha Elk river in an unprecedented short time has covered almost the entire valley. Charleston is almost entirely under water. Four feet surround the state capitol. The mayor and leading citizens have opened a relief station and are distributing provisions and clothing among the suffering.

Will Meet in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia., March 4.—The republican state central committee Friday decided to hold the next state convention at Des Moines, August 9. The ratio of representation was unchanged, which will give the convention about 1,200 delegates.

Value of Hawaii.

Washington, March 1.—The president sent the senate yesterday an inventory of the property of the Hawaiian government transferred to the United States under the act of annexation, the total valuation being placed at $10,-873,406.

Hanged Himself.

Decatur, Ill., March 6.—George W. Bowers, a prominent farmer near Lake City, hanged himself Saturday morning. Ill health was the cause. His father also killed himself about ten years ago.

Aged Lake Captain Dead.

Norwalk, O., March 3.—Isaac Walton, an old lake captain, known at all the upper and lower lake ports, is dead here. He was 83 years of age.

OTIS MAKES PREDICTION.

He Thinks That the Rebellion in the Philippines Will Not Last More Than Three Months.

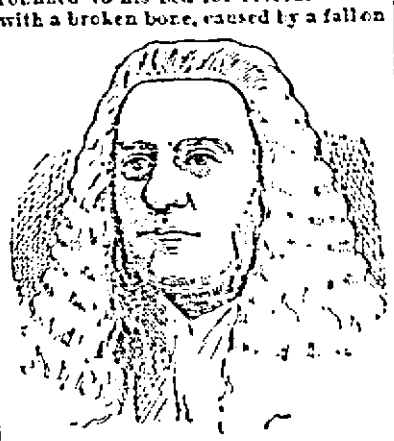
AGGRESSIVE TACTICS ARE THE ORDER.

The Insurgents Must Surrender Unconditionally — Admiral Dewey Raises His New Flag—Gunboat Shells the Rebels—Arrival of American Reenforcements.

Manila, March 6.—Gen. Otis thinks the war will be practically ended within three months. When Gen. Lawton's division arrives the American line now stretched out for 22 miles around Manila will be shortened and strengthened to enable a powerful column to dash out and smash the insurgents massed beyond Caloocan and then advance on to Malolos, the Filipino capital. Admiral Dewey thinks that the enemy should be attacked immediately and the islands occupied.

Unconditional Surrender.

Gen. Otis says that he will receive no communication from the insurgents, but he is willing to treat with Aguinaldo simply as chief of the insurgent forces. He will accept nothing but unconditional surrender. Before the present conflict began Gen. Otis said he sounded all Aguinaldo's commissioners as to the acceptance of local self-government under American sovereignty. Aguinaldo replied that he would only



LORD FARRAR HERSCHELL.
(Head of the British-Canadian Boundary Commission.)

accept absolute independence, although he was willing to let the United States protect the republic against foreign interference. Gen. Otis is anxious to have Spain ratify the treaty, as now everything outside of Manila is officially Spanish territory.

Dewey's New Flag Saluted.

Manila, March 6.—Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia Saturday and was saluted by the guns of the forts, of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta and by the American ships in port.

Position at Guadalupe Shelled.

Manila, March 6.—At daylight Gen. Wheaton's outposts discovered a large body of rebels attempting to cross the river for the purpose of reenforcing the enemy at Guadalupe, and a gunboat advanced under a heavy fire and poured shot into the jungle on both sides of the river and shelled the enemy's position at Guadalupe, effectually but temporarily scattering the rebels. The enemy's loss was heavy. Private John T. Diz, of battery C, Third artillery, was killed. On board the gunboat Privates William Wheeler, of company L, and Louis Barrien, of company G, California regiment, were wounded.

Arrival of Reenforcements.

Washington, March 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram announcing the arrival at Manila of six companies of reenforcements for the army in the Philippines:

"Manila, March 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: The transport Senator just arrived, troops in good health. One casualty, accidental drowning.
(Signed) "OTIS."

The Senator carries companies A B, C, D, H and K, of the Twenty-second infantry, and sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of February. The balance of this regiment will soon arrive at Manila on the transport Ohio, which followed the Senator.

Sale of the Alton Road.

Chicago, March 2.—The Chicago & Alton railroad has been sold to a syndicate representing the controlling interests in the Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems. The price paid for the road, counting in the bonded debt, is $71,205,075.

Is Now a Law.

Washington, March 2.—The president has signed the bill appropriating $20,-000,000 to carry out the provision of the peace treaty with Spain.

Sent to Prison.

Madrid, March 3.—A court-martial sentenced Gen. Toral, who surrendered Santiago to the Americans, to a term in a military prison.

THE TROUBLE NOW IS THAT HE CAN'T LET GO.

The United States supreme court adjourned upon the announcement of the death of Lord Herschell.

The secretary of state cabled Mr. Choate, our ambassador at London, as follows:

"Express through appropriate channels the deep sorrow the president feels by reason of the death of Lord Herschell, whose career of eminent usefulness is thus cut short on the eve of the accomplishment of his mission. Assure Lord Herschell's family of the president's sincere confidence, to which I add my own personal sympathy.
(Signed) "HAY."

Gen. Clay Insane.

Lexington, Ky., March 6.—The friends of Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay are alarmed at what they believe is the collapse of his mind. Since Riley Brock and Dora Richardson, his divorced child wife, were married Gen. Clay has not been himself and sits in a moody condition in his library at Whitehall.

Will Benefit Thousands.

Chicago, March 3.—The American Tin Plate company on Thursday gave notice of an increase in the wages in all its plants. The men affected are those who have been receiving less than $2.50 per day, the increase ranging from five to ten per cent. a day. Fully 10,000 men will be benefited by the advance.

Michigan Prohibitionists.

Jackson, Mich., March 2.—The prohibitionists met here yesterday and nominated Frank R. Clark for justice of the supreme court and F. S. Goodrich and Noah W. Chester for regents of the university. The platform favors woman's suffrage and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

The Public Debt.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on February 28, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, was $1,137,904,291, an increase during the month of $5,279,641. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash.

Cyclone Kills Three.

Athens, Tenn., March 6.—A terrific cyclone passed over a portion of Madisonville and Monroe county, killing Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moser and Ed L. Horton, of Madisonville, and destroying property valued at $3,000,000.

Buried in Snow.

White Pine, Col., March 4.—Mrs. Margaret Stout, a boarding house keeper, and five men were buried in an avalanche of snow that swept the house off a mountain side.

Mint Coinage.

Philadelphia, March 2.—The total number of pieces coined at the mint here during February was 2,291,190, their total value being $19,159,670.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Baron Farrer Herschell Passes Away in Washington Unexpectedly from the Effects of a Fall.

Washington, March 2.—Baron Farrer Herschell, one of the commissioners from Great Britain on the high joint commission in session here to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, died quite suddenly at 7:05 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Shoreham hotel, where he had been confined to his bed for several weeks with a broken bone, caused by a fall on a slippery sidewalk. Lord Herschell's death came without warning. Except for the pain incident to the fracture of his leg, which occurred on February 15, he has been in excellent health and spirits, and up to almost the hour of his death there was no premonitory symptoms of the coming end.

TRADE RECORDS BROKEN.

Business for the Past Month Was Far the Greatest Ever Known in February.

WAGES SHARE THE UPWARD MOVEMENT.

Reports from All Parts of the Country Are Very Encouraging—Prices Generally Show Few Important Changes—Export Trade in Cereals Is Recovering.

New York, March 4.—Bradstreet's says: "An enlarged volume of spring trade, particularly in dry goods, due to spring weather, special strength in the demand and price for cotton fabrics, an immense and urgent call at soaring prices for iron and steel and all its products, and substantial advances in wages, chiefly affecting the above-mentioned industries, and benefitting at a conservative calculation 110,000 operatives, are among features of the week going to show that the producing elements of the country's population are sharing in the present favorable conditions. From many cities, east and west, come reports of an active demand from jobbers for spring dry goods. From the cotton manufacturing industry come reports of activity, inducing manufacturers to grant advances to their operatives, while the list of advances in prices of iron and steel products, whether of crude, of manufactured or even of old material, is a virtual roll call of that industry's products. An encouraging feature is the small number of strikes for higher wages reported, partly owing to advances being already conceded as a result of sliding scale agreements, the only important labor troubles being reported in the coal mining industry in the southwest. Additional proof that the export demand for our iron and steel manufactures will be checked by recent and pending price advances is not lacking. In the lumber trade the producer seems likely also to reap a long delayed reward as buyers become familiar with the fact that available supplies, whether of hard wood, of white or yellow pine, or of spruce and hemlock, are well controlled, while the outlook for building trade activity is favorable. Our export trade in cereals is recovering from the check administered by recent frigid and stormy weather, but reports of damage to the winter wheat crop on the one hand and estimates of superabundant supplies of old crop in farmers' hands have about balanced each other, with a slight advantage as regards prices secured by the bears. Prices generally, aside from the exceptions noted, show few important changes. Corn is slightly higher, while oats are fractionally lower. The movement of cotton at the south has proved smaller than anticipated, and as the current consumption is heavy, both at home and abroad, quotations are slightly higher. Talk of new combinations in many lines of trade continues active, but signs are not wanting that promoters find it harder to place shares of companies not widely known."

From Dun's Point of View.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: "The business for the past month was far the greatest ever known in February. Clearing house exchanges were about $1,-000,000,000, against $[illegible] last year, and 54.2 larger than in 1892. In all the years of weekly commercial reporting there has been no other week in which the reports from all parts of the country have been on the whole so good as they are this week. Moreover, during the past week there has been a general advance in wages, immediate or prospective. At most points the advance of ten per cent. or more was entirely voluntary. It has averaged five to ten per cent. in tin plate works, and about ten per cent. in other cases, and as it affects much over 100,000 hands it will add greatly to the purchasing power of the wage-earners.

"The return of failures in February, while showing larger liabilities than in January, are highly encouraging. A rather unusual number of large failures in scattered branches of manufacture has swelled the aggregate, including one concern for $1,000,000 in electrical apparatus, but in nearly all branches the statement indicates a remarkably healthy condition in spite of these failures, while in trading the defaulted liabilities are smaller than in January or any previous winter month for six years.

"Failures for the week have been in the United States, 186, against 221 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 32 last year."

New Party.

Cincinnati, March 2.—A new national political party, to be known as the union reform party, was organized here yesterday, its chief plank being the initiative and referendum. R. S. Thompson, of this city, is chairman of the national executive committee.

Will Restore the Cut.

Manville, R. I., March 3.—Every cotton mill in the Blackstone valley from Woonsocket to Providence will restore to its employes the ten per cent. cut down of a year ago. About 7,000 persons are benefited.

Last Cabinet Dinner.

Washington, March 4.—The last of the annual series of cabinet dinners was given yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Long, who entertained the president and Mrs. McKinley aboard the Dolphin.

Caught in the Far West.

Seattle, Wash., March 4.—Eugene Zeigler, of Woodlawn, Chicago, who is accused of stealing between $8,000 and $17,000 from the Illinois trust and savings bank, was arrested here Friday night.

A Fatal Fire.

Berlin, March 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, 45 years old, and Mrs. Mary H. Perkins, 69 years old, were killed and Abraham B. Hill, 38 years of age, was fatally burned in a tenement house fire.

Census Director.

Washington, March 6.—The nomination of William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, to be director of the census was confirmed in the executive session of the senate before final adjournment.

Powder Explodes.

Toulon, March 6.—The naval powder magazine at La Goubran, in southern France, exploded, and 40 persons were killed and 100 injured.

A Voluntary Increase.

Lawrence, Mass., March 3.—The Pacific mills is to restore voluntarily the wage schedule of its 5,000 employes to that of a year ago.

A Hero Honored.

Washington, March 6.—The president has appointed Hobson W. Duignan, of Iowa, the Merrimac hero, a naval cadet.

SAD FATE OF WAIFS.

District of Columbia Law Does Not Protect Them.

The Crime of Abandonment Is Quite Prevalent in the National Capital—Law Officers Unable to Suppress It.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"Infants have no rights in this district," said a big Irishman wearing the uniform of a policeman, and swinging his club as he stood in the vestibule of a leading hotel.

"In other cities there are laws which fully protect helpless infants, and severe punishments are provided for those who abuse them. In this district there is but little provision made to prevent outrages and impositions upon children.

"The code is in a crude state," he continued, "and can be much improved in several respects. One change which should be made is that the law should provide a fine by the police court in cases where children are employed as acrobats, or for other purposes condemned by the law, instead of requiring such cases to be taken before the grand jury. Another amendment should make a wife a competent witness against her husband in cases of cruel treatment of children. What is needed is a law that can be speedily enforced."

"What has been your work?"

"The chief work I have been called upon to do has been in relation to cruelty to children and abandonment. It is true a great many infant children are abandoned by their mothers, but it is almost a physical impossibility to find the offending mothers. The infant is carried from one end of the town to the other, and its identity is entirely lost. Sometimes a piece of clothing appears to furnish a clew, but, when you trace it up, no one knows anything about the child. The only case of abandonment in which we were successful in finding the mother was one where a police officer knew the girl. After abandoning the child she went to her home and the next morning inquired near where she left the child to learn what had become of it.

"Sometimes," continued the officer, "a person will leave a child with a woman promising to pay two dollars a week or ten dollars a month for its support. After paying the sum stipulated two or three weeks, the person who brought the child to the woman never comes again and is never heard of any more. Now that is not a case of abandonment under the law. It may be a swindle or a case of a breach of trust, but we could do nothing if we could find the person to whom the child belonged.

"Another way of disposing of children is in this manner: A woman will come along with a child, stop a colored woman in the street and say: 'Please hold this child a moment until I go to the store and buy something.' The colored woman takes the child and has it left on her hands. That is a clear case of abandonment, but it is next to impossible to trace the offender. I have had several cases like that. One trouble is that the colored woman with whom the child is left, as a rule, cannot give any intelligent description of the party that imposed the child upon her. I have had cases where mothers have left children with persons to care for them and, in some instances, have found the mother of the child; but I can make nothing out of such a case. The child was not

"PLEASE HOLD THIS CHILD."

abandoned and not cruelly treated. One thing needed here is a law that would compel the father of a child to pay five dollars a month or more for its support. If such a law were in force there would be fewer cases of abandonment.

"The complaints of cruelty to children generally come through the police. Very few come to the office of the children's society. People do not seem to understand that complaints can be sent there. The complaint is generally made to the police officer on the beat, and if he cannot attend to it it is referred to me. These cases are those of children who have been cruelly beaten, neglected by dissipated parents, or exposed to suffering. It is hard sometimes to make the cases in court. There was one case we had of a boy who bore marks all over his body of the beatings received from his mother. In court the boy said he got the marks by falling down on a heap of oyster shells. Of course the court could do nothing.

"We cannot easily make a case under that section," he continued, referring to the fourth section of the law providing a penalty for placing or receiving a child under 18 years of age into a disreputable house for immoral purposes. "When the burden of proof is on the government to show that a girl is under 18, it is difficult, you can see, to establish a case. If a girl says she is 19 you cannot easily prove the contrary. In Boston it is quite different. There, I understand, the burden of proof is on the parties charged. The officers take a child into court and the defendants have to prove that she is more than 18. If the same law or practice existed here persons who receive girls for questionable purposes would require them to bring a certificate of their age."

To the reader of intelligence it will seem to be strange that there should be no properly codified laws for the District of Columbia, the seat of national government, where the law-making body of the republic has annual sessions for legislative purposes. But the laws which are in operation here are the veriest conglomeration of the ancient and the modern.

The District of Columbia was originally a portion of the sovereign state of Maryland; and when the capital city was founded here it was ordained that the laws of Maryland should continue to be in force. From time to time the congress has repealed some of these laws, and enacted other laws in their stead; but there still remains in operation a number of laws of the old state of Maryland, some of them being most ridiculous. Moreover, many of the laws of Maryland have been repealed or modified for that state, but they are still in force here.

Then, for a time, we had a territorial form of government in the District of

ALONE.

Columbia, and the territorial legislature passed a number of laws which are still in force; although we have not had a territorial form of government for more than 25 years. In any other community something would have been done long since to bring order out of chaos.

But there is another condition which is not generally understood. Ever since 1872 the District of Columbia has been without the elective franchise, and has been entirely under the control of the federal authorities. The people cannot elect anybody to any office. The president appoints three commissioners to execute the laws, and they appoint all subordinate officials. The congress has legislative power here; and during the past 25 years the congress has passed a great many laws for the District of Columbia, regardless of all other laws.

No wonder the big policeman is puzzled, and wonders how to prevent and suppress crime. We have Maryland law, district law and congressional law. Many of these statutes conflict with each other, and sometimes the judges do not know what to do with criminals, because of the conflicting laws. Our lawyers have again and again asked the congress to have our laws codified and ratified, and made stable. But the congress is a body hard to move, unless there is some chance for jobbery or corruption in view.

St. Ann's infant asylum has done a great deal of good in this vicinity. Nobody knows how many children have been taken there after their abandonment, and saved. When one of the sisters was asked if it would be safe to say hundreds, she replied that it would be safe to say thousands.

Unfortunate and abandoned women, with limited intelligence, see no future for themselves, except the abandonment of their children. Sometimes the miserable mothers abandon their children in the public parks, and leave them to die as naked as they were born. Many an infant so abandoned has been discovered in time, taken to St. Ann's, warmed, clothed, fed and nurtured into life. Once in awhile an infant is found wrapped warmly in beautiful and costly clothing.

The story told by the policeman about the way colored women are sometimes placed in charge of infants is a true story, and illustrates a common occurrence. Middle-aged colored women have all of them had more or less experience as nurses, in their younger days; and no one of them is surprised when a white lady asks her to take charge of a little baby for a few minutes. The colored woman looks upon it as a most natural occurrence. Then, while the honest black woman holds the little one tenderly, the dishonorable white woman disappears in the throngs of the city streets, and perhaps takes a train to Baltimore or elsewhere.

Whether such a woman ever thinks of her baby afterwards, or prays for its welfare, nobody knows. Honorable girls and women who are reared in Christian homes will wonder how such things can be. The virtuous wives of good men, who love their children, and teach them to pray, cannot understand how any mother could turn her back upon her helpless offspring.

SMITH D. FRY.

Accommodating.

She (her first season)—I have been shut up in boarding-school so long that I feel very awkward and timid in company. I do not know what to do with my hands.

He—I'll hold them for you.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Best in the World.

The Manager—Want to enter the six-day walking match? Have you trained?

The Applicant—Have I trained? Why, sir, I have just returned from starring in "Hamlet."—N. Y. Journal.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Given a Surprise.

The employes of the Baker Manufacturing company in Evansville have been treated to a surprise. At four p. m. the whistle sounded, the men were assembled in one of the large rooms, and after a kindly speech Allen S. Baker, treasurer and manager, presented to each employe a check representing ten per cent. of the entire wages that each employe had earned in the last 12 months. The amount paid averaged $50 per man, many who had worked the entire year receiving much more than that sum. The action on the part of the company was entirely unlooked for.

In Receiver's Hands.

The Manufacturing Investment company, which operates a sulphite mill in Appleton and one in Madison, Me., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The property is valued at $1,000,000 and $1,200,000. No statement as to the cause of the proceedings can be made by the Appleton officials, but they say that the business will be conducted as before. It is claimed that the proceedings were brought on a purely technical ground. Evander H. Schley was appointed receiver.

Campaign of Economy.

The state board of control has set in motion a wave of economy as to the management of state institutions, and as a result in the Northern State Hospital for Insane, situated north of Oshkosh, positions have been united and salaries cut. In matters of this nature the state board of control is absolute, and it is announced that it intends to apply the pruning knife to every public institution in the state.

Kept Open House.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg kept open house at his home in Fond du Lac on his seventy-second birthday, and in commemoration of it former members of the Iron brigade came from Milwaukee, Oshkosh and neighboring states to pay their respects and offer congratulations to the old leader. A silver loving cup was presented to the general.

Used Electricity.

Marshal John Doar, of Cumberland, claims to be the first man in that state or perhaps in the United States to thaw out frozen water pipes by electricity. He says he worked out the theory several days in advance of the Madison professors. He uses a current of 100 volts, and it requires about four minutes to do the work.

Her Prayer Answered.

Mrs. Appolonia Giefer, aged 69 years, the mother of Patrolman John Geifer, recently deceased, who went to La Crosse from Two Rivers when her son died, prayed that she might die and be buried with him, and soon afterward died very suddenly.

The News Condensed.

George Wagner, the 15-year-old son of William Wagner, a farmer near Fond du Lac, accidentally shot and instantly killed his two-year-old brother.

James M. Steele, a pioneer of Dane county, aged 72, after conveying his property in Roxbury to his second wife and two sons has been sent to the poorhouse.

F. Meyerhauser sold in Chippewa Falls to Street, Chatfield & Keep, in Chicago, and to Rittenhouse & Embree, also of Chicago, land in Ashland and Bayfield counties, on which there is 220,000,000 feet of pine. The price paid was $1,000,000.

Miss Caroline Hatchwell and Frederick L. Monroe, two well-known society people in Racine, were recently married at Milwaukee by Rev. E. W. White.

Judge Bennett granted a divorce in Janesville to Wilhelmina Sellnow from Frederick Sellnow on the ground of cruel treatment. The parties reside at Waterloo.

The new Polish Catholic church at Eaton was almost destroyed by fire. Only the brick walls are left. Loss, $10,000.

According to the sworn statement filed in the office of register of deeds in Milwaukee it cost Joseph V. Quarles just $4,220 to be elected a member of the United States senate.

At the annual meeting in Baraboo of the Sauk County Agricultural society it was voted to organize on the basis of a stock company. Eight hundred shares are to be issued at ten dollars a share.

Mrs. Marion Rose Pingree, the daughter of Commodore William H. Wolf, has been granted a divorce in Milwaukee from her husband, Frank B. Pingree. The charge is desertion and failure to support.

Five Mormon converts were baptized in the South Side natatorium in Milwaukee.

P. H. Crowley, aged 90, an early settler, was burned fatally in Fond du Lac by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Sun Prairie business men have organized an association with G. M. Smith as president.

L. G. Woodworth, a well-known farmer and dairyman, died in Randolph of pneumonia, aged 44 years.

George Allen, aged 79, a heavy owner of southern Wisconsin real estate, died at his home in Bloomfield.

John Rottmann, who was found February 8 by an officer with both hands frozen and unable to speak, died at a Fond du Lac hospital.

George Lang, a farmer living between the towns of Mount Morris and Pine River, committed suicide by shooting himself. He leaves a wife and six children.

T. A. Murphy, a prominent hardware merchant at Platteville, has struck a rich find of lead. One piece of mineral weighed almost 200 pounds.

J. H. Noble died in Darlington. He was a veteran of the civil war and received a pension for total disability.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings That Take Place in the Senate and Assembly.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 28.—Both the senate and assembly had a large number of bills on the calendar last night, and this promises to be the busiest week of the session.

Madison, Wis., March 1.—In the senate bills have been passed relating to the publication of notices in county courts; requiring county officers receiving fees to file statements; providing for the appointment of a register of probate in Waukesha county; appropriating a contingent fund of $20,000 for preventing contagious diseases; providing for conveyances of lands pursuant to contracts made by deceased persons; providing punishment for the crime of arson; conferring criminal jurisdiction on the county court of La Crosse county; relating to registers in probate; providing for filling vacancies in the office of county judge.... In the assembly bills have been passed to change the time for the sale of property for delinquent taxes; to authorize Ashland county to issue bonds to pay judgments; to appropriate $9,500 for the purchase of stationery for the state; to authorize the organization of and to regulate mutual bicycle insurance companies; to authorize the Security savings bank, of La Crosse, to reduce its capital stock from $50,000 to $20,000; to regulate the loaning of money on chattel security; providing penalties for the crime of mayhem; relating to meetings of church insurance companies; to authorize the building of a bridge across Fox river at Menasha; to amend the statute relating to the soldiers' relief fund. At a meeting of the joint committee on state affairs it was decided to report a bill to abolish the state land office, and providing that its work be transferred to the office of the secretary of state. The joint committee on claims also decided to recommend an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of a silver service for the new battleship Wisconsin, recently launched at San Francisco.

Madison, Wis., March 2.—A bill has been passed in the senate providing that the county may call in any justice of the peace to try cases when parties have asked a change of venue. The report of the legislative committee to visit the state institutions was received and referred to the committee on charitable and penal institutions.... In the assembly bills have been favorably reported to compel counties to pay a bounty for the killing of wild cats; to amend the law relating to the time of issuing saloon licenses; to authorize the Wausau Cemetery association to convey certain real estate; to authorize the commissioners of public lands to sell certain lands in Fond du Lac. The legislative committee appointed by Gov. Scofield to visit the state institutions sent in its report.

Madison, Wis., March 3.—Senator McGillivray's amendment to the constitution providing that the state may assist localities in road building was adopted in the senate and bills were ordered to third reading as follows: Providing that no judge of any superior court shall draw his salary if he has left any case undecided in his court more than 90 days after argument; relating to filing certificates of criminal convictions; expediting the hearing of demurrers in civil actions; relating to the qualifications of teachers; giving common councils of cities of the third and fourth class power to fix the compensation of officers and justices for the arrest and trial of petty offenders.... In the assembly the committee on state affairs voted to recommend the bill providing for marriage licenses for indefinite postponement. Bills were passed to designate the Evening Wisconsin as the official state paper; to authorize town boards to hold meetings outside of their respective towns; to authorize county boards to fix the salaries of deputy clerks and treasurers. The committee on finance reported for indefinite postponement a joint resolution memorializing congress to provide for the establishment of savings banks.

Madison, Wis., March 4.—The senate has passed the following bills: Protecting the purchasers of town, county, city and school orders; appropriating $16,000 to the Milwaukee industrial school for girls; providing for separate assessment of land and buildings thereon. A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to allow the establishment of an inferior appellate court to relieve the supreme court of some of its work was adopted.... In the assembly Mr. Hoehle's memorial to congress asking for establishment of postal savings banks was postponed until Monday evening, to which time adjournment was taken.

The Wisconsin I. O. O. F.

Menominee, Wis., March 1.—The grand encampment of the Wisconsin I. O. O. F. convened at Marinette Tuesday morning with fully 200 in attendance. Among those present at the morning session were Senior Warden W. F. Fish, of Madison; Treasurer William Humphrey, of Watertown; Marshall F. A. Woodward, of Superior, and Outside Sentinel B. H. Kohern, of Stevens Point.

A session of the patriarch militant conclave was held in the morning. The encampment will continue Wednesday and will conclude with a banquet. The city is decorated in honor of the occasion.

To Exterminate the Sparrows.

Boston, March 4.—In compliance with a petition presented by prominent citizens, Mayor Quincy has given directions to the superintendents of public grounds to begin the work of exterminating the English sparrow. What will be done just now, however, will be in the nature of an experiment. The department of public grounds will first try the method of dislodging and destroying the nests of the sparrows.

Deed of a Demented Mother.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 4.—Mrs. John A. Clark, of Lucknow, Tenn., administered rough on rats to herself and three children in a pie Thursday night and all are at the point of death. Her mind was unbalanced over the death of her husband and she has recently been overcome with religious zeal as the result of a religious revival here.

Seventh Immunes at St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 4.—The Seventh immunes have arrived from Macon, Ga. They occupied 19 coaches and number about 300. Mayor Ziegenhein and a delegation of citizens met the soldiers at Union station and accorded them a welcome to the city.

It has been calculated that something like 1,250,000,000 pints of tea are imbibed yearly by Londoners, and that the teapot necessary to contain this amount, if properly shaped, would comfortably take in the whole of St. Paul's cathedral.

Marquise rings with emerald centers, the outer edges studded with diamonds and rubies, are in great favor.

Trifles make up the happiness or the misery of mortal life.—Alex Smith.

The invention of the typewriter has given employment to 500,000 women.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending March 6.

Senor Cuestas has been elected president of Uruguay.

Frederic Norton killed his wife and took his own life at Torrington, Conn.

W. P. Sprague, former congressman, died in McConnellsville, O., from blood poisoning.

The last contingent of Spain's Cuban army reached Valencia in the French steamer Cheribon.

The United States gunboat Wheeling sailed from Vancouver, B. C., for Manila via Honolulu.

Joseph H. Choate, the new American ambassador to the court of St. James, arrived in London.

Rudyard Kipling, who has been dangerously ill in New York with pneumonia, is recovering.

William H. Hoxie, 65 years old, was killed by lightning while ringing the bell of a church in Chiltonville, Mass.

The wife and two children of John Hutchinson were drowned at Owsley, Ky., while fording a swollen stream.

Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, mother of the former vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, died in Bloomington, Ill., aged 90 years.

Herman D. Cable, widely known in the music trade, both in this country and abroad, died in Evanston, Ill., aged 50 years.

Engineer Robert McCutchin and Fireman J. C. Trace, both of Harrisburg, Pa., were killed in a wreck near Huntington.

J. M. Cook, the head of the well-known Cook's excursion tourist agency, died at Walton-on-Thames, England, aged 65 years.

In a battle in northern Macedonia between Albanian Mussulmans and Turkish troops several hundred were killed on both sides.

In a fit of jealousy Frank Krause killed Maggie Good at Cedarville, Pa., fatally shot Owen Kern and badly wounded Mrs. Kern.

Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Rhinehart, of Walker's Valley, Wash., were burned to death during the absence of their parents.

H. C. Post, one of the most exclusive fish dealers on the great lakes, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Sandusky, O., with liabilities of $298,654.

Fire at Charlotte, N. C., destroyed the Southern railway freight depot, a cotton compress and a large warehouse, the loss being $400,000.

The armored cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, and the battleship Indiana arrived at Havana.

Madrid advices report the discovery of a plot for the overthrow of the dynasty and Gens. Campos, Blanco, Rivera and Dominguez were under surveillance.

Admiral Montejo, who was in command of the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey, has been placed in prison in Madrid pending trial for his conduct in Manila.

Advance Wages of Mill Hands.

Cleveland, O., March 3.—Within the past two days fully 8,000 workmen, largely employed in the various mills controlled by the American Steel and Wire company in this city, have been notified of an increase in wages ranging from five to ten per cent. The flood of orders, revival in the steel trade and advance in prices for finished material are given as reasons for the advance.

Prince Henry Promoted.

Berlin, March 4.—Emperor William has appointed Prince Henry of Prussia to succeed Vice Admiral Von Diederichs in command of the German squadron in Chinese waters.

Struck Her Sick Husband.

Rockford, Ill., March 2.—Mrs. Henry Carter while insane struck her husband, who was sick with the grippe, with a flatiron, inflicting injuries from which he died.

Tragedy in Iowa.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 3.—Frank Metela, a saloon keeper in this city, killed his little boy and then killed himself. Despondency was the cause.

Three Persons Cremated.

Onawa, Ia., March 4.—The farmhouse of Joshua McGee was burned near here and Mrs. McGee and two children perished in the flames.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 6.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 75	@ 5 40
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 20
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 55	@ 3 70
Minnesota Patents	3 90	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85	@ 85½
May	77¾	@ 78⅛
CORN—No. 2	43½	@ 44⅜
May	41⅝	@ 41⅞
OATS—No. 2	34½	@ 34¾
BUTTER—Creameries	15	@ 20
Factory	12	@ 14½
CHEESE	11	@ 12
EGGS	27½	@ 28
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Beeves	$4 90	@ 5 90
Texas Steers	3 40	@ 4 80
Butchers'	3 10	@ 5 40
Feeders'	3 40	@ 4 50
Bulls	2 50	@ 4 20
HOGS—Light	3 50	@ 3 77½
Heavy Mixed	3 65	@ 3 85
SHEEP	2 90	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Creameries	15	@ 19½
Dairies	12	@ 17
EGGS—	19	@ 20
POTATOES—(per bu.)	50	@ 65
PORK—May	9 42½	@ 9 47½
LARD—May	5 42½	@ 5 45
RIBS—May	4 80	@ 4 87½
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, May	25	@ 25¼
Rye, No. 2	53½	@ 54
Barley, Choice to Fancy	50	@ 51
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, Northern	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	$ 64	@ 65
Corn, No. 2, Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	55	@ 55
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 60	@ 5 25
Texas Steers	3 30	@ 4 85
HOGS—Packers	3 60	@ 3 75
Butchers'	3 70	@ 3 80
SHEEP—Native Muttons	4 15	@ 4 40
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 5 45
Cows	3 20	@ 4 10
Stockers and Feeders	3 50	@ 4 90
HOGS—Mixed	3 45	@ 3 57½
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 75	@ 4 30

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Fear Exists That the Opening of the Great Fair Will Have to Be Postponed.

The buildings of the exhibition have been making most remarkable progress in the course of the last two months, so much so indeed that the work of the building is considered to be more than a month ahead, and as far as the officials are concerned, it will be possible to open the exposition at the beginning of 1900, instead of waiting until April. It is a pity that the executive work has not been able to make the same progress, but we learn now that the plans are rapidly being distributed to the various countries, so that there is not much longer before the exhibitors will be able to know the exact space that has been portioned out to them. With regard to the British section this will not be done until final plans have been received for every section. This is being done to assure of no discontent or jealousy between one branch of exhibit and another. These plans have been most successfully drawn up marking where every pillar or other obstacle will stand. There will consequently be no disappointment when exhibitors arrive to make their final installations.

A historic tableau is being prepared which is likely to cause a sensation at the Paris exhibition. This is no other than a faithful reproduction of the Malmaison salon on the evening of a grand reception in the year 1800. More than 50 figures will appear in this scene, besides Napoleon and Josephine. The furniture, which will consist almost entirely of authentic pieces of the period, promises to be a veritable curiosity in itself. By the way, to the list of royalties who will visit the exhibition must now be added the shah of Persia. His majesty has definitely decided to make the trip, and Parisians are naturally delighted.

Read in the light of Col. Jekyll's recent remarks at the British chamber of commerce banquet, the following leaderette from the Daily Telegraph is of interest:

"The whole civilized world is called upon to face the contingency of a very grave disappointment. We must all hope that it will not be realized, and certainly at present we need not despair of its being averted; but it is discouraging to find that the bare possibility of a postponement of the French exhibition of 1900 has forced itself upon public discussion. Only sixteen months more have now to elapse before the date fixed for its opening, and it is doubted in some quarters whether the loss of time occasioned by the recent strike and the difficulties which arose between the municipality of Paris and the government can within the prescribed period be made up. The president's visit to the site, however, and to the workmen engaged upon it, has given a stimulus to the energies of all upon whose labors success depends, and every effort will be made, we have no doubt, to prevent mishap which would involve very pecuniary loss to begin with, and would assuredly detract not a little from the prestige and popularity of the great show when at last it threw its doors open to the world. Rather, indeed, than adjourn this ceremony for another year, the general feeling seems to be in favor of commencing on the day fixed, even though the preparations should be in one sense incomplete. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the two parallel palaces which will contain the principal exhibits will be roofed and ready by the appointed date, but it is feared that they may not be finished in the architectural and decorative sense of the word. To open even under these conditions would perhaps be better than postponement for another year, but to do so would, all the same, be felt, we suspect, as little short of humiliation to the pride of so art loving a people as the French. We sincerely trust that they may be spared it, and we would suggest that they should concentrate upon the work before them an attention which has of late been suffering from too many distractions. Would it not be well for France to give herself a little 12 months' rest from her unduly agitating politics?"—English and American Gazette of Paris.

Falcon Island's Sudden End.

The latest budget of news from the native kingdom of Tonga mentions the disappearance of an island in the Pacific under circumstances that seem to lend some color to a popular superstition. On October 13, 1885, the inhabitants of the Tonga capital witnessed one of the grandest pyrotechnical displays of the century. Some 30 miles to the northwest a submarine volcano suddenly started operations, throwing columns of steam and feathers of fire to an estimated height of 12,000 feet. When the performance was over and people thought it safe enough to approach, it was found that a new island six miles long, two miles broad, and 270 feet high, had been added to the map of the world. It was christened Falcon island, but nobody cared to settle on it. People who promenaded its surface had a sensation akin to walking on piecrust. Fragile and unsubstantial as it was, it managed to live for exactly 13 years, finally sinking and disappearing from view on October 13, 1898. No matter what the "Thirteen club" may say, if that bold body is still in existence, which we doubt, there is something uncanny about that particular number.—London Chronicle.

Remote.

Here is a new story of Kipling: One evening a young lady sang one of his "Barrack-Room Ballads," and in the heat of her emotion she stepped away from the piano and alighted on his foot. She blushed and stammered an apology.

"Oh, don't apologize," he whispered; "the corn was four toes off!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

The Harvey Bill.

State Superintendent Harvey's bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent and create that of District Inspector, and making it an appointive office, is meeting with sharp criticism. It is the object of the bill to take the office out of the hands of the people and place it in the hands of a board composed largely of Normal School men. The bill also provides for an Assistant State Superintendent at a salary of $2000 per year and traveling expenses, a board consisting of eleven members, whose salary is fixed at $5.00 per day each, and expenses; and redistricts the state into 115 inspection districts requiring that number of inspectors, at an average salary of $1400 per year. There are now 72 Superintendents receiving an average of $513 per year. All this is to be done for the "betterment of the common schools."

Just how it is to effect the status of the common schools under existing law is difficult to discern. In creating this new office the bill does not confer any additional authority to that now possessed by the County Superintendent. It leaves the law regulating inspection and supervision just as it is, and has been, a bar to effective supervision.

There is no doubt of the honesty of purpose on the part of Mr. Harvey, the doubt being as to the "betterment" of the present system, and the policy of taking from the people one of their recognized privileges, the election and supervision of their own institution—the common school. That there is something wrong in the present system seems to be apparent, but how that wrong can be remedied by simply abolishing an elective office and creating in its place an appointive office, and still make no change in the law governing the supervision and inspection of the schools is the part of the proposition which we fail to comprehend. And then if the law should be changed in such manner as to enlarge the powers of the Inspector and permit him to exercise discretionary powers where he is prohibited under the present law, why could not the Superintendent do likewise? All this talk about party politics corrupting the common schools and vitiating the work of the County Superintendent is bosh. In this part of the state there are no more unselfish, honest, earnest and industrious hard working public servants than these same County Superintendents this bill seeks to legislate out of office.

County Board Proceedings.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

On motion of Supr. Coon the copy of a resolution as passed by the Trempealeau county Board of Supervisors in relation to public highways be laid over until next meeting.

Motion carried.

The matter of selecting a suitable representative to appear before the State Board of Equalization in the matter of the apportionment of the State Tax so far as the same relates to Oneida county, was taken up and considered.

On motion of Supr. Kelley it is the sense of this Board that Supr. Yawkey is the most suitable representative to appear before the State Board of Equalization in the interest of Oneida county in the matter of the apportionment of the State Tax and that he be appointed to represent Oneida county before said State Board. Motion carried.

Reports of committees presented and considered.

Report of committee on Sheriff's accounts.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on sheriff and justices' accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Jan. 4, 1899.

FRED. T. COON,
A. TAYLOR,
DAN GAGEN, } Com.

No	Name	Nat. Claim	Clm'd	All'd
1	W T Stevens	Sheriff's fees	$ 42 95	42 95
2	" "	" "	70 21	70 21
3	" "	Postage	10 60	10 60
4	" "	Sheriff's fees	42 95	42 95
5	" "	" "	41 60	41 60
6	" "	" "	70 24	70 24
7	" "	" "	6 50	6 50
8	" "	" "	42 95	42 95
9	" "	" "	137 37	137 37
10	" "	" "	6 58	withd'n
11	" "	" "	9 92	9 92
12	A McGillis	Constable "	14 60	14 60
13	W T Stevens	Sheriff "	59 77	59 77
14	" "	Board pris.	393 93	393 93

On motion of Supr. Kelley the foregoing report of the committee on sheriff's accounts was adopted and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue orders in payment of claims allowed. Motion carried.

Report of committee on County Poor.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Poor and Pauper accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Jan. 4, 1899.

A. O. JENNE,
S. KELLEY,
HENRY WUBKER, } Com.

No	Name	Nat Claim	Clm'd	All'd
1	J Burns	Nursing poor	$ 7 50	$ 7 50
2	Otto Tryeck	" "	4 50	4 50
3	F S Campbell	Mdse	5 65	5 65
4	J Allen	care poor	271 25	ref'd to com wh'e
5	G P Dean & Co	Mdse	21 52	21 52
6	W D Harrigan	"	5 00	5 00
7	E P Brennan	cash E Efare	12 00	12 00
8	Nelson Vandle	Mdse	5 00	5 00
9	Brown B Lum co.	lumber	1 13	1 13
10	Carlson & Anderson,	mdse	5 00	5 00

On motion of Supr. Wubker the foregoing report of the committee on County Poor was adopted and chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders in payment of claims as allowed. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Wubker the claim of John Allen for $271.25 be laid over until the next meeting.

Motion carried.

Report of committee on Illegal Taxes.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Illegal Taxes beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Jan. 5, 1899.

ARTHUR TAYLOR,
A. O. JENNE, } Com.

Petition of C. A. Goodyear claiming our assessments on the SW of SE, Section 35, Town 37, north of Range 7 East for the year 1896, sale of 1897.

We recommend that the petition be granted and certificate be cancelled upon the payment to the county clerk of Oneida county the sum of $5.00 by Mr. Goodyear and the difference between said $5.00 and total amount of certificate be charged back to Town of Hazelhurst.

Petition of A. W. Patten claiming over assessment on the SW of NW, Section 27, Town 36, north of Range 10 East for the year 1897, Certificate No. 2240.

We recommend that said certificate be cancelled upon the payment to the County Clerk the sum of $2.00 and the difference be charged back to Town of Pelican, namely $26.42.

On motion of Supr. Kelley the foregoing report of the committee on Illegal Taxes was adopted and the Tax certificates as recommended by the committee to be cancelled, to be cancelled and the amounts of said certificates are ordered to be charged back to the Towns as stated in said report. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Taylor the claim of Chas. Chaffee for $5.34 be allowed. Motion carried.

The matter of the approval of the contract and bond as prepared by the special committee covering the compiling of the Tract Index of Oneida county was presented and considered.

On motion of Supr. Jenne the contract made this day between Oneida county and C. H. Woodcock covering the compiling of the Tract Index for said county be and the same is hereby approved and accepted and the bond as furnished by C. H. Woodcock providing for the faithful performance of said work is approved and accepted and same ordered to be placed on file. Motion carried.

The matter of changing the town lines of the Town of Pelican was taken up and considered.

On motion of Supr. Jenne it is the sense of this Board that Township 37, north of Range 10 East be set back into the Town of Pelican and the District Attorney is requested to draft and present an ordinance carrying this resolution into effect.

Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Schoepke the the County Board adjourned until 2:00 o'clock p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Rhinelander, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1899, 2:00 o'clock p.m.

County Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supr. Coon, Jenne, Kelley Olson, Porter, Schafer, Schoepke, Taylor and Wubker—9.

Absent—Supr. Yawkey and Gagen.

Supr. Porter in the chair.

An ordinance to attach Township 37, north of Range 10 East to the Town of Pelican was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Coon, Jenne, Kelley, Schafer, Schoepke, Taylor and Wubker—7.

Noes—Olson and Porter.

ORDINANCE.

The County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County do ordain as follows:

That a certain ordinance adopted November 18, 1898 relating to the setting off of the towns of Newbold and Sugar Camp from the town of Pelican is hereby changed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. The following described territory, to-wit; all that part of section number one of township thirty-six north of range eight east not included within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; sections number two and three of said town thirty-six range eight east; all of township thirty-seven north of range eight east not included within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; township thirty-eight north of range eight east; township thirty-nine north of range eight east and the north half of township thirty-nine north of range nine east, is hereby detached from the Town of Pelican in Oneida County and organized into a town to be named the town of Newbold. And the said County Board of Supervisors has determined and does hereby determine that the said territory comprising the said town of Newbold contains a population of at least one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, at least twenty-five of whom have been actual electors of the state and resident within the said territory for more than six months prior to this date.

2. The following described territory, to-wit: all of township thirty-seven north of range nine east not included in the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; township thirty-eight north of range nine east; the south half of township thirty-nine north of range nine east; township thirty-eight north range ten east and the south half of township thirty-nine north, range ten east; is hereby detached from the said town of Pelican and organized into a town to be named the town of Sugar Camp. And the said County Board of Supervisors has determined and does hereby determine that the said territory, comprising the said town of Sugar Camp contains a population of at least one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, at least twenty-five of whom have been actual electors of the state and resident within the said territory for more than six months prior to this date.

3. The first town meeting of the said town of Newbold shall be held on the 4th day of April, 1899, at the school house known as the school house on section five, township thirty-seven range eight east. The first town meeting of the said town of Sugar Camp shall be held on the 4th day of April, 1899, at the school house known as the Tripp school house on or near section twelve township thirty-eight range nine east.

4. It is hereby determined that the total assessment of the old town of Pelican according to the assessment roll of 1898 is $778,791.00, that the assessment of the said town of Newbold according to said assessment roll is $151,806.00; that the assessment of the said town of Sugar Camp according to said assessment roll is $288,570.00. It is hereby determined that 20 and 56-100 per cent. of the indebtedness legally incurred by the said town of Pelican shall be chargeable to the said town of Newbold and that 39 and 9-100 per cent. of the indebtedness legally incurred by the said town of Pelican shall be chargeable to said town of Sugar Camp.

5. It is further determined that the indebtedness legally incurred by the town of Pelican is the sum of $3360.00, being the amount of a state loan in excess of the amount levied in this year's tax for a first payment. It is determined that $690.81 of this sum shall be chargable to the said town of Newbold and $1,313.42 of this sum shall be chargeable to the said town of Sugar Camp. It is determined that the indebtedness incurred by the said town of Pelican in anticipation of the tax levy of 1898 is off-set by said tax levy.

6. It is hereby determined that the said town of Newbold is entitled to receive of the said town of Pelican 20 and 56-100 per cent. of the credits of said town, and that the said town of Sugar Camp is entitled to receive of said town of Pelican 39 and 9-100 per cent. of the credits of said town of Pelican.

7. It is hereby determined that the credits of the said town of Pelican, aside from the tax levy aforesaid, are to the amount and value of $1,200.00; of this sum the said town of Newbold is entitled to receive of the said town of Pelican the sum of $246.72 and the said town of Sugar Camp is entitled to receive of the said town of Pelican the sum of $469.08.

8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after April 4, 1899.

Ordinance offered and its adoption moved by A. O. JENNE, Supervisor.

Episcopal Church.

Services at St. Augustine's Mission church are as follows: Holy Communion every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30, Sunday School at noon; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

On the first Sunday of the month there will be no early Communion, but a late celebration of the Eucharistic service instead at 10:30 a. m.

During Lent there is service in the church Friday evenings at 7:30 and Sunday p. m. at 4:30.

Everyone gladly welcomed to all services C. M. HITCHCOCK, Pastor.

Notice to Farmers and Gardeners.

As it is going to be impossible for me to make a house to house canvass, I take this method of informing you that I am Agent for the George K. Higby Seed Farm of Rochester, N. Y., one of the most reliable concerns of the kind in the business.

If not why not buy of a reliable concern and of a reliable agent? Seeds are fully guaranteed and you can get the most reliable goods for your money.

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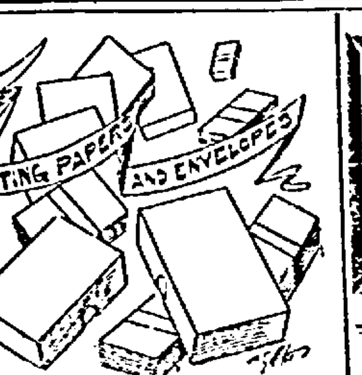
H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Mgr

BURTON JOHNSON, G. F. A.

JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,

Milwaukee, Wis.



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All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale, contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 132 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK
Just out. All about Hogs—Breeding, Feeding, Butchery, Diseases, etc. Contains over 80 beautiful half-tones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents.

The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique, original, useful—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are having an enormous sale—East, West, North and South. Every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Hog or Chicken, or grows Small Fruits, ought to send right away for the BIGGLE BOOKS. The

FARM JOURNAL

Is your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the great boiled-down hit-the-nail-on-the-head,—quit-after-you-have-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a-half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 5 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILL.

Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

WILMER ATKINSON
CHAS. F. JENKINS
Address, FARM JOURNAL PHILADELPHIA

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Always American——Always Republican

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

THE INTER OCEAN'S NEWS IS EXCLUSIVE.

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SEND ONE DOLLAR cut this ad out and send to us and if you live East of the Rocky Mountains we will send this HIGH-GRADE TOP BUGGY to you by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot and if you find it perfectly satisfactory and the GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW, pay the railroad agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $55.00 and freight charges, less the One Dollar sent with order.

$16.50 TO $90.00 BUGGIES AND SURREYS.

ACME QUEEN. (OUR OWN MAKE.)

BUILT IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, from better material than most makers put in $100 buggies. Top Buggies made by other makers at $21.50, $25.75 and $34.75 the exact same buggy that are sold by machinery dealers. OUR ACME QUEEN AT $55.00 is the most wonderful value ever offered.

Every Buggy We Make is Guaranteed Five Years and They Will outwear Five Ordinary Factory Rigs.

OUR ACME QUEEN ... COSTS ... THE ACME QUEEN ...

SEND ONE DOLLAR with your order. ... ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BUGGY, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CATALOGUE.

Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

CLARK & LENNON--Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 3:50 a. m
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:25 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 p. m
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 11:14 a. m

H. C. BREGER, Agent.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 9:10 p. m. Dex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 4:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 7:10 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Monominee, Waupaca Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

P. PRAY, Agent.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 242, F. & A. M
Stapleton Block.
Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. BREGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M
Stoltzman Block.
Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. B. LaSELLE, H. P.

I. O. F.
Court Juanita, 1975.
Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
J. A. WHITING, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

Lincoln Rogers, of Tomahawk, was in Rhinelander last Friday.

Spring styles laces and embroideries at the Cash Department Store.

A. O. Hilgerman transacted business at points on the Soo Line last week.

George Mason, of Madison, arrived in Rhinelander Saturday for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Mattison welcomed a little son at their home Tuesday.

Men's outing flannel slumbering robes 50 cents at the Cash Department Store.

E. R. LeFevre, Tomahawk Lake's representative citizen, was in the city Friday on business.

Examine the twenty-five cent carpet at Fenelon's. The patterns and quality cannot be matched in the city.

Mrs. F. S. Robbins and Mrs. T. B. McIndoe departed Sunday night for Hot Springs, Ark., where they will remain for some time.

Buy one of the famous "Trilby" stoves at Clark & Lennon's. Cheapest stove in the market. They are selling at reduced prices to close them out and make room for other goods.

Charles Decanter was in town Monday, having sold the pine on his homestead near Monico to Clark, Lennon & Stapleton. The timber will not be logged this year.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

J. J. BEARDON.

Manager Stoltzman has contracted with the famous Beach & Bowers Minstrel show which will appear at the Grand opera house, Tuesday evening, March 21.

Order storm windows and stove repairs at Clark & Lennon's and while there ask to see the 30 calibre U. S. rifle which is being sold this week at $16 25.

Hear all the latest songs, dances, medleys, etc. at the opera house Monday night. Ladies free. Seats on sale Saturday morning. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars enquire of B. W. McCAREY.

The Ministers' Association met with Rev. A. J. Damon Monday. Rev. Kemp read the paper on "Is Christianity Opposed to the Sovereignty of Law."

The Royal steel range is about the best thing in the way of a stove that is on the market. Clark & Lennon handle these ranges and sell lots of them. Call and see one.

Alex. McRae, wife and family returned Saturday from Portage county where they attended the funeral of Mrs. McRae's father, Mr. A. C. Loomis, who passed away at his home Monday, February 27 at the age of 73 years, pneumonia being the cause.

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children let us recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs.

J. J. BEARDON.

H. A. Johnson, head painter in the Screen Door factory, will open a bicycle livery as soon as the snow disappears. He will handle the Stearns wheels, having the agency for them in this city. He has a lady's model now on display in the Cover building, Stevens street.

Claude Shepard has the sale of the Adlake and Alaska wheels in this locality and claims for them all the finer qualities possessed by any bicycle shown in Rhinelander. He has a 30 inch road wheel that is a winner and handles 15 other models ranging in price from $30.00 to $50.00. The wheels may be seen at the jewelry store of J. Segerstrom and Claude invites everybody to call and inspect them.

BARGAINS.

One large Fond du Lac Refrigerator, best made, to close out, only..... **$8.00**

$4.00 buys a $7.00 A. No. 1 Buggy Pole, complete with whiffletree, neckyoke, etc.

Extension Clothes Bars, thoroughly well made, take up little room and will hold a small washing **39c.**

A Few 25 cent Copper Bottom Wash Boilers left.

Hinman Building, Davenport St. S. J. SEABURY.

Notice.

A meeting of the Council will be held March 14, 1899, at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of locating the viaducts to be built across the Soo R'y tracks. All citizens interested in the matter are earnestly requested to attend this meeting and express their views in regard to the matter.

E. P. BRENNAN, Mayor.

Those new ties are very cheap at Fenelon's.

R. Hogan, of Tomahawk, was a pleasant caller at this office Saturday.

The Cash Department Store has a full line of writing paper, envelopes, tablets, etc.

Gus Horn arrived home Monday from a two weeks' visit in the southern part of the state.

The Henderson corsets sold by the Cash Department Store look well, fit well, wear well. Try them.

Latest styles and fashions as shown in the April Delineator can be had at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. B. F. Edwards went to Chicago Saturday night and will remain in that city two weeks.

The war with Spain is over. The Biograph tells the tale at the opera house next Monday night. Ladies free.

Mrs. H. E. Wilcox spent a portion of last week visiting friends in this city. She returned to Ashland Saturday.

See Frank E. Long and his large company at the opera house Monday night. Lady tickets free. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

Andy Mitchell, who is looking after the Alex. Stewart Lumber Co.'s logging interests on the Pelican this winter, was in the city Tuesday calling on his numerous Cadillac friends.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now.

J. J. BEARDON.

Services at the First Congregational church on Sunday morning 10:30. Evening 7:30. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Kemp. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45.

Mrs. H. Quant is a guest at the home of her brother, S. Kelley. Mrs. Quant has been spending several months with her sisters in the Black Hills, S. Dak., and is en route for her home at Royalton, Wis.

If you have a cough, throat irritation, weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe.

J. J. BEARDON.

Take advantage of our great offer of the New North for a year and the Farm Journal five years, all for the price of our paper alone. Just walk up to the Captain's office and draw the greatest prize you ever drew.

At a meeting of the Oneida County Agricultural Society held Saturday evening, the dates of the fourth annual fair were fixed. It was decided to hold a four days' fair this fall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure.

J. J. BEARDON.

First come first served; so march up and pay back dues on the New North and a year ahead. This will secure that good little paper, the Farm Journal, five years without any further pay. Shall we hear from you within one week?

The Farm Journal is chock full of gumption and it has the largest circulation of any farm paper in the world. It is good everywhere. We offer it for a short time as a prize to advance-paying subscribers to the New North a year ahead and the Farm Journal five years, all for the price of our paper alone.

Rev. Jno. W. Olmsted, of Appleton, was in the city the first of the week looking after the interests of the the Children's Home Society of this state of which he is the efficient district superintendent. In a short talk Sunday Mr. Olmsted stated that in twelve months time the society had provided 170 waifs with comfortable and pleasant homes, that number being distributed among the best families in Wisconsin.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Miss Mable Chafee returned last week from her Chicago trip.

Trade at the Cash Department Store and they will save you money.

There will be a social and entertainment at Woodboro Friday.

Men's new patterns fancy dress shirts at the Cash Department Store. Prices low.

E. S. Shepard left Tuesday morning for Star Lake where he will spend the balance of the week.

The Lenten Bible class of St. Augustine's church, will meet next Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Joslin.

Trunks that a baggage smasher cannot break at the Cash Department Store.

Men's wool lined, coin toe Maska over shoes 65c, regular $100 values, at the Cash Department Store.

If your feet are tired buy one of those nice hassocks at Fenelon's—only ninety-eight cents.

A few more "Trilby" and "Hickory" stoves left at Clark & Lennon's. Call and get one while the price is too low to quote.

Mrs. S. Walters went to Pittsville, Wis., Wednesday to visit her son, B. E. Walters, editor of the Yellow River Pilot.

FOUND.—A mink boa. Finder can have same by calling at home of Mrs. J. Daley, cottage at rear of Catholic church.

Mrs. Charles Lau, of Milwaukee, arrived in the city last week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Vaughn.

Just received at Fenelon's some choice patterns in Moquette carpets. Price fifty and sixty cents.

Mrs. C. E. Rolf and son Willie, of Merrill, visited with Mrs. Rolf's father, J. A. Cushman, and daughter Kate, the first of the week.

When your curtains get worn out examine the large assortment at Fenelon's. The prices will sell them.

Mrs. A. J. Lytle left for Antigo Sunday night in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. R. W. Chatterton.

Mrs. Josephine Kust left Saturday night for Chicago, where she will purchase a large and select stock of spring goods for the millinery establishment of Kust & Hilliker.

Not one child dies where ten formerly died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing. It never fails.

J. J. BEARDON.

Rev. J. E. Farmer, of Appleton, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Diocese, was in the city last Saturday, and in company with Rev. M. S. Pettit, arranged a Ministerial Association meeting to be held in Rhinelander April 3 and 4 in the M. E. church parlors. The meeting will probably bring to this city about thirty ministers from different sections of the state.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitts' Witch Hazel Salve.

J. J. BEARDON.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the play presented at the opera house Saturday evening, was about as chilly a production as was ever given on a Rhinelander stage. While Mr. Hartigan took the double role of the good man and the fiend to perfection the realism was of a nature to cause the flesh of women to creep and visions of Dantes Inferno and the torments of the damned to present themselves. A good sized house greeted the performance which had never been presented here before. A concert was given after the last act to "take the bad taste out of the mouth of the people" as the man said who made the announcement.

Calico Carnival.

Consider yourself and friends cordially invited to be present at a correctly constructed and considerately combined Calico Carnival to be held at the First Baptist church parlors, at 7 o'clock sharp on Friday evening March 10. The price of admission, will be 10c.

Connelly & Jeffry Bicycles.

H. Lewis wishes to inform the public that he is the agent for the famous Connelly & Jeffry Rambler and Ideal bicycles and has samples of the wheels for inspection at his clothing store on Brown street. Those contemplating purchasing a strictly up-to-date wheel, built to give the greatest amount of service, for the least money, will do well to call at once and be shown the strong points of these well known bicycles.

CRUSOE'S

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR TRADE

We are Showing a Superior Line of Up

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHE.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Children's little 5 to 8 shoes 3 and 4 button, not the best but worth our price, 25c

Children's bright dongola button shoe, flat sole, tip. Good at this price. 35c

Children's good quality Dongola, tip, button, wedge heel shoe, 4 to 6 50c

Children's fine Dongola kid lace shoe, soft as a glove, flat sole and tipped, sizes 5 to 8. 50c

Our stock is very complete in children's shoes. We have too many kinds to mention here. We carry the higher priced goods at our own Special low prices.

BOYS' SHOES.

We have a "Little Gent's" lace, spring heel shoe, the best you will ever see at the price. They are a good, solid, neat school shoe in sizes from 9 to 13 and we have marked them at, per pair, 98c

To Start the Spring Season on Shirt waists has OFFER

10 DOZEN

Women's New Spring Shirt Waists, made of fine Percale wash prints Madras cloth handsome effects, perfect fitting, actual 50 cents to $1.00 each, our special opening price, your choice, each,

39c.

Ladies' Wrappers,

SPRING STYLES,

Fifteen different patterns to select from. Nicely made up garments, trimmed with braids and laces. Garments made to fit. The best line of wrappers. The best wash goods wrappers. Note the prices for these well made perfect fitting goods, each

98 cts.

$1.00, $1.25, $1.48

Blouses—waists—many of the prettiest and neatest wash goods in the market—the strong, durable qualities—made into waists for the boys. We are showing them and they are nice. The prices range from 35c to 50c each.

BOYS' CAPS.

We have new spring styles in boys' caps now on sale, and they are real handsome caps at 25 to 50c.

KNEE PANTS.

Cotton knee pants	16c
Heavy cotton knee pants	25c
Half wool knee pants	39c
All wool knee pants	49c

Chas. E. Crusoe & Co. Bargain Dept. Store.

Store Closes at 8 Every Evening Except Saturdays and Pay Days.

PINE LAND FOR SALE—2,500,000 feet of good pine in 37-8E.

E. S. SHEPARD.

Frank E. Long and his big company will be seen at the Grand opera house all next week, commencing Monday, March 13. Lady tickets free Monday night. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Seat sale opens at Cash Department Store Saturday a. m. at 9 o'clock. "Rush for them."

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute" will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you.

J. J. BEARDON.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drugstore there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggists, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the many kind friends who so lovingly assisted in the sickness and death of our dear son George.

MR. and MRS. E. M. POLLEY.
Poysippi, March 6, 1899.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the WIS. RIVER DRIVING ASS'N at its office in Merrill, Wis., for driving all logs that may be turned over to the said Company to be driven during the year 1899 between Lake Vieux Desert and Rhinelander on the main Wisconsin river. All bids to be opened March 25. The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

WIS. RIVER DRIVING ASS'N.
By H. H. FOSTER, Sec'y.
2tm9-16

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the Matter of the Estate of M. A. Perkins, deceased. } In Probate.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

TAKE NOTICE, That the General adjourned term of the County Court, within and for the County of Oneida to be held at the County Judge's office in the County of Oneida on the 2nd Tuesday, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard, application will be made to said Court for an order for the confirmation of the report of Mary E. Perkins, Guardian of the minor heirs of said M. A. Perkins, deceased, of sale of real estate made by her on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1899, pursuant to the order licensing the sale made by said Court on the 7th day of February A. D. 1899.

Dated March 7, A. D. 1899.

MARY E. PERKINS,
Guardian etc.

11-m9

CALL AT ASHTON'S

FOR

School Supplies.

WE SELL THEM CHEAP.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

GUARANTEE!

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE to refund all money paid to us for our goods if they are not as represented by us in every particular.

Rhinelander Tailoring Co.

Hutchinson & Innes.

Practical Plumbing Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting Heating

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block, - Stevens Street.

D. HAMMEL. & CO.

—Dealers in—

HORSES

A. M. ROGERS, Resident Manager,

RHINELANDER, WIS

THE STORY TELLER

...ane Harvey bill.

State Superintendent Harvey's bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent and create that of District Inspector, and making it an appointive office, is meeting with sharp criticism. It is the object of the bill to take the office out of the hands of the people and place it in the hands of a board composed largely of Normal School men. The bill also provides for an Assistant State Superintendent at a salary of $2,000 per year and traveling expenses, a board consisting of eleven members, whose salary is fixed at $5.00 per day each, and expenses; and redistricts the state into 115 inspection districts requiring that number of inspectors, at an average salary of $1400 per year. There are now 72 Superintendents receiving an average of $813 per year. All this is to be done for the "betterment of the common schools."

Just how it is to effect the status of the common schools under existing law is difficult to discern. In creating this new office the bill does not confer any additional authority to that now possessed by the County Superintendent. It leaves the law regulating inspection and supervision just as it is, and has been, a bar to effective supervision.

There is no doubt of the honesty of purpose on the part of Mr. Harvey, the doubt being as to the "betterment" of the present system, and the policy of taking from the people one of their recognized privileges, the election and supervision of their own institution—the common school. That there is something wrong in the present system ... parent, but ...

The Right of Way

By Paul Shoup

THE president of the Great Southwestern Railway company tapped impatiently on the table. The other members of the board kept a constrained silence, and the second vice president, in charge of extension, gazed longingly at a plebeian sign of "beer" across the street and seven stories below. It was at him the president was directing his remarks.

"It is ridiculous," he said, "that we should be blocked by the obstinacy of one man in our endeavor to build this branch line. A casual observer would certainly suppose that the executive department of the company had sufficient brains to overcome such an obstacle as this. The situation is simple enough. Here is our road and here are the mountains in which the new strikes have been made. To develop them, machinery must be hauled in and ore hauled out. That means a branch line. One man owns all the land—mesa and foot hills—between the railroad and the mines. We must cross his ranch, but he declines to sell a right of way. He is a pioneer and is bull-headed. He says the country was getting along without railroads when he came there, and that it can get along without them still. We must overcome his objections—but how? We offer to pay him well for all damage done, and he replies by suggesting that our grading outfit bring along one flatcar of coffins. He is certainly a contrary individual. Have I stated the case correctly?"

"You have," said the second vice president, removing his gaze from the sign below to the map on the table, "with one exception. Col. Snortally is not an individual; he is a community, and more; he is a corporation, because he owns 40,000 acres of land; he is a political party, because he employs more cow punchers than you can ordinarily get together at a country dance; he is a law giver, because of his wealth and the taxes he pays; he is a law enforcer so far as he sees fit, because he can shoot straight and has men with him who can do likewise; he is society, because his daughter, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, is the most beautiful young lady in the territory. What can a poor, ordinary railroad company do against such a combination? We cannot condemn until we can get a right of way from the board of supervisors, and he is the county government."

The president mopped his brow. His gaze wandered across the street and down seven stories to a sign. He arose and picked up his silk hat.

"All right," he said. "We must get across that ranch some way."

A cloud of dust was coming down the road. Theophilus Smith carefully watched it for a moment and then turned Bucyrus among the bowlders by the roadside. Bucyrus was his mule. Just ahead of the dust cloud appeared a frantic horse, tearing wildly down the road toward him. Now and then he could catch glimpses of a swaying buckboard and a young lady clinging to the seat. Theophilus, who was a careful young man, put his briarwood pipe in the inside pocket of his jacket, drew his sombrero down tightly upon his head and then disinterestedly watched the approaching runaway. As the dust cloud and its contents passed Bucyrus wheeled, and they, too, went flying down the road. Through sand and over bowlders they went, horse, buckboard, mule and dust.

"Excuse me, miss," said Theophilus, as he came alongside and reached for the bit of the running horse; "pleasant day, is it not?"

He gripped the bridle hard, pulled sideways and backward, and Bucyrus cheerfully sat down to the occasion and slid. There was more dust, and then they stopped.

Theophilus rubbed some of the dirt from his eyes and raised his sombrero to the girl in the buckboard. She looked at him with wide-open blue eyes.

"I am very sorry," he said, politely, "to stop you so rudely merely to ask you a question; but will you kindly pardon me and inform me where Col. Snortally lives?"

The young lady's lip quivered, and instead of replying she burst into tears. Then, recovering from her embarrassment and fright, she drew a deep breath and smiled faintly, and, as the color came back to her cheeks, she answered:

"I am the colonel's daughter, and I will gladly show you the way home."

Theophilus spoke a few words to the still restless horse, handed the reins up to the young lady and led Bucyrus to the rear of the buckboard, to which he tied him.

"I suppose," said the colonel's daughter, as they started up the road, "that I should thank you for saving my life and my father's best buckboard. Really, I thank you very much. If you will stop at the house for dinner I will try and show my gratitude with some tortillas and frijoles of my own cooking."

"The debt of gratitude is on my side, and not yours," Theophilus answered. "I am in search of work as a cowboy, and I cannot but hope that your acquaintance is an auspicious omen."

"Cowboys don't talk like that," she said, a little sharply, eying him in surprise. "You're not fitted for a range man anyway. Cattlemen don't ride mules. Papa says there is only one animal more ridiculous, stupid and idiotic than a mule, and that is the man who rides one."

"But your father doesn't know Bucyrus."

"Nor his owner," she rejoined, laughing.

They stopped in front of a long, low, adobe ranch house, with deep-set windows and doors. Ivy circled the windows and climbed to the eaves. A few firs, some tall blue gums and a dozen palms stood in the front yard. The house was set far back and the veranda that surrounded it was half hidden in the green orange trees. A stream from the mountains ran through the orchard in the rear, its course marked by a line of cottonwoods and willows that broke the monotony of the otherwise treeless mesa. On the other side of the creek and at some distance from the house were the corrals and stables of the ranch.

The young lady stepped lightly to the ground. "I will call papa," she said.

A few minutes later a tall man, heavy set, with a face like the full moon in harvest time, his scanty locks somewhat grizzled with the first snowfall of the winter of life, came swinging down the walk with great strides.

"How air ye!" he shouted before reaching the gate. "Glory tells me ye ketched that son of Satan thar jest in time. I'm mighty glad to meet ye." He seized Theophilus' hand and Theophilus tried to look pleased.

"Jack!" shouted Col. Snortally. A dusty cowboy with a sombrero on the back of his head sauntered around the corner of the house. "Take that hoss out beyond thar 'n' shoot him. Come in Mister—er—"

"Smith."

"Dinner'll be ready by'n by. What'd that beast come from?" he added, pointing at Bucyrus.

"He's my mule," answered Theophilus.

"You don't say so! S'posed you know'd better'n that. Mules hain't no place on this ranch. Can't ye find a greaser to give him to?"

"Bucyrus is no common mule," said his owner, calmly; "he knows more than any horse you ever saw. And he can run, too."

This last remark amused the colonel so mightily that he sat down on the porch step and laughed heartily. A mule that could run! "I never yet clapped eyes on a mule that could ketch a yearlin' calf in a fair race. Must be a slow kentry you grow'd up in, young man." The colonel wiped his eyes and chuckled.

"Well, if I stay," said the defender of mules, determinedly, "I'll show you one mule that can run."

"Stay! Of course ye'll stay if ye wanter," said Col. Snortally, cordially. "Ye kin hev your pick of jobs, an' ef you must make a holy show of that mule, we'll pervide the necessary accessories."

Theophilus stayed. He was handy with the lariat, rode a horse like a native and a mule a great deal better. He evidently understood all the marks and deeps of the bovine character, and very shortly won that for himself which he could not for his mule—the colonel's respect. When Bucyrus would head off a skillful stampeder, Col. Snortally would grumble something about "fools rushin' in," and when he would dodge a belligerent steer he would growl something about a "fool for luck." On the subject of mules the colonel and Theophilus continued to disagree. They argued the question morning, noon, and night. The colonel pointed out the bad qualities of the mule; Theophilus grew eloquent over the animal's virtues. Glory smiled, but took no part in the discussion which resulted in the famous race at Crag's Corner—a race that is still memorable throughout all of the Poncho Basin country.

The colonel brought out a long-legged mustang that he had purchased across the border the year before. This mustang was a sad deceiver, and had lightened the pocket of many a cowboy who had backed a home animal against the imported stock. A lightweight Mexican rode him. A few minutes later Bucyrus ambled forth, wearing that surprised look of a mule when he is but half awakened from a sweet dream of peace with plenty of barley hay in it. Judge Arkansaw West officiated as starter and judge. All the inhabitants of the Basin were on hand to see the race, and even old man Johnson stopped his sheep-shearing and came from over the range with all hands to enjoy the holiday

At the start the mustang ran away from Bucyrus, and at the quarter there was room enough for a threshing machine between them. The crowd laughed and cheered, and the colonel issued a general invitation to free drinks for all present after the race, for the colonel was very fond of his own opinion. For some reason Glory did not smile. But when the animals reached the half, there was a change. Bucyrus seemed to remember that he was neither asleep nor working for the government. He began to run. At the last quarter there was silence, for the crowd was holding its breath. While the mustang and Bucyrus were coming down the home-stretch the colonel's countenance was interesting, and when Bucyrus passed under the wire something more than an ear ahead, the colonel arose and made his way through the silence to Crag's Palace of Delight and faintly asked for a stimulant.

That night Theophilus showed a woeful lack of good taste. He ostentatiously reviewed the merits of the mule family, and of Bucyrus in particular. The colonel sat in fiery silence and chewed the cud of bitter reflection, but finally, when Theophilus wound up by declaring that Bucyrus could outrun the overland limited from Crag's Corner to the mountain road crossing, a distance of a little over a mile, Col. Snortally arose in his wrath and swore.

"I'll bet ye anything ye want that yer wall-eyed apology for a hoss can't do anything of the kind," he said.

"Will you bet my pick of any hundred unimproved acres on your ranch against Bucyrus that he can't?" quietly asked Theophilus.

"Sartinly," said the colonel, who, deep down in his heart, had a liking for Bucyrus.

"All right," said Theophilus: "if you say so, we will settle it to-morrow—going west." The colonel said so, and went to bed.

By the light of the stars that night a man rode hurriedly down to Crag's Corner, the nearest railroad station, and before dawn rode as hurriedly back to the ranch again.

The next day was another day of excitement in the basin. The rumor of the novel race spread swiftly. That is why Ike Williams heard, way up in Rocky Gulch, that Col. Snortally had bet his 40,000-acre ranch against a herd of mules that a certain swift animal of that kind could not beat the Overland limited in a ten-mile race.

The wagon road ran for miles along the railroad track, so Bucyrus was not handicapped. The race was an even one up to the last 50 yards, when Bucyrus, by a tremendous spurt, shot ahead and passed the crossing with 20 feet of daylight between himself and the engine. But there are wiseacres in the basin who shake their heads when telling of that wonderful race, and hint that the engineer was half asleep.

Col. Snortally was a good loser, and he cheerfully invited Theophilus out the next day to choose his hundred acres. He was not the less cheerful because Theophilus the night before had made him a present of Bucyrus. Theophilus proved an amazing chooser. He took a narrow strip of land running from the corner to Warder's canyon, at the foot of the mountains. To the colonel's jesting about his choice, he said something about making it a good race track.

About a week later Theophilus was enjoying one evening a quiet after-dinner smoke on the veranda. He was at peace with the world, when Col. Snortally came up the walk. The colonel's face was like the sun shining red through a thunder cloud. He was too much agitated to speak for a minute, but when he did begin to talk his words were to the point. From his expressions one might gather that he was perturbed by the fact that Theophilus had sold a certain hundred acres of land as a right of way to the Great Southwestern Railway company. Col. Snortally finished by declaring his intention of removing from the scene a stranger who had taken him in, and therewith drew his revolver.

There was a rustle of a dress, a low cry, and Glory was sobbing, with her face on Theophilus' shoulder.

"Don't do it, colonel, unless you feel compelled to," said Theophilus, rising, with one arm about Glory, "and unless you want to make Glory a widow. We were married two days ago."

Col. Snortally's face grew white and the revolver slipped from his grasp. Glory was the dearest of all to him.

The president of the Great Southwestern Railroad company looked across the street and down seven stories to a certain plebeian sign. Then he arose and picked up his cane and silk hat.

"Well," he said, "we won after all. That was cleverly done—cleverly done."

"Yes," said the second vice president; "but the attacking force lost heavily. For the young man from my office who engineered the deal has married the colonel's daughter, made peace with the colonel and at the last report was laying out a town at the terminus of our projected branch and selling corner lots."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Brave Woman.

The tragic story of the beautiful and talented Scottish woman, Helen Irving, is not, perhaps, well known, although it has been celebrated in song. She had been for some time courted by two gentlemen whose names were Bell and Fleeming. Bell told the girl that if he ever found her in Fleeming's company he would kill him. She, however, had a strong regard for Fleeming, and one day while walking along the romantic banks of the Kirtle, she observed his rival on the other side of the river among the bushes. Conscious of the danger her lover was in, she passed between him and his enemy, who, firing, shot her dead. Fleeming crossed the river and killed the coward. A heap of stones was raised on the place where the brave woman fell, and she was buried in the near churchyard. Fleeming, overwhelmed with love and grief, went abroad but soon returned, and, stretching himself on her grave, expired. He was buried by her side.—Detroit Free Press.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

No cruiser is without a crew, sir.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

"Wasn't it cheeky of you, old fellow, to kiss her without permission?" "Oh, no; she furnished the cheek."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I rise for information," shouted an excited politician. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander, "for no man wants it more."—Tit-Bits.

More Proof.—"Well," said the war board examiner, "what have you to say about the beef?" "Oh, it satisfied me," replied the high private. "I'm a vegetarian, you know."—Philadelphia North American.

The drummer looked across the aisle. The seat beside the pretty girl was vacant. Going over, he said: "Is this seat engaged?" "No," said the girl, "but I am; so it won't do you any good."—Syracuse Herald.

Accounting for It.—"Have you followed the course you marked out for yourself when a boy?" "No; I intended to be a great financier, but I have never yet been able to get enough money to practice upon."—Puck.

"Somebody has invented a double piano that can be played on either end." "Say, that would be a grand instrument for flats! Put half in one suite and half in the other, and give the rival occupants an equal chance for fair play and full retaliation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A little girl from town was staying with some country cousins who live on a farm. At breakfast one morning she saw on the table a dish of honey, and regarded this as an opportunity to show her country cousins that she knew something of country life after all. Looking at the dish of honey, she said, carelessly: "Ah, I see you keep a bee."—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

BOMBARDMENT AVERTED.

Santiago's Narrow Escape from Destruction—How Hobson and His Men Regained Their Freedom.

Gen. Shafter, writing of "The Capture of Santiago," tells how he procured the release of Lieut. Hobson and his men.

"At the request of the foreign consuls and in the interest of the women and children, I gave notice that the threatened bombardment would not take place until noon of July 5. On that day I telegraphed to Washington that I should not open fire until I got Lieut. Hobson and his men out of the city, and should not then if the taking of the place required an assault, as I considered that starving the enemy out was better.

"Having a number of Spanish prisoners, I determined to effect the exchange of Hobson, if possible. On the 6th Gen. Toral assented to my proposition, and Lieut. Miley was sent to effect it. The commissioner appointed by the Spanish commander was Maj. Yrles. The meeting took place under the broad ceiba-tree where the surrender afterward was made. After an hour was consumed in arranging the details three Spanish soldiers were taken out blindfolded. To Lieut Miley's surprise, the Spanish commissioner selected an officer who had been wounded in the arm at the battle of San Juan, an acquaintance of his. We had intended to parole him if he had not been taken and Lieut. Miley had a paper in his pocket for that purpose. Seven Spanish soldiers were exchanged for the seven American sailors. Lieut Hobson was then brought within our lines, where he was enthusiastically cheered by the army.

"I had learned from the English consul that Hobson was confined in one of the large buildings nearest us. It was in plain sight, and from it floated the red cross. It was under rifle fire, and, as it was a building full of windows, I was afraid he might be in danger: gun fire would not have been directed toward it, but shots will go astray, especially rifle-shots. The fleet, which was bombarding eight miles away, would be likely to hit it. I was very glad to get Hobson and his men out of the way. The fact that they were released by the army has never been acknowledged by officers of the navy, who simply speak of the return of Mr. Hobson to his duty."—Century.

A Great Mineral Find.

The reported discovery on Mad river, in the state of Washington, of a great ledge of remarkably rich platinum ore is a matter of much interest to the scientific world, especially as this metal has never been counted among our economic products. Years ago small quantities were found at Plattsburg, New York and Port Orchard, Ore., but in neither place were there indications of paying deposits, and in 1897 the entire product of the United States was only 150 ounces. The great bulk of the world's supply comes from the western slope of the Ural mountains in Russia. Platinum has a steel gray color, and derives its great commercial value from its infusibility in the most intense heat and its insolubility under extreme conditions. It is used by chemists, jewelers and manufacturers of incandescent electric lights and for many other purposes requiring a wire that will resist intense heat. Commercially, it is worth about $15 per troy ounce.—Philadelphia Post.

A Sufficient Income.

"What do you consider a sufficient income?" earnestly asked one club woman across the tea table the other day.

"Always a little more than you have," flashed back the fair philosopher, with a smile.—Woman's Home Companion.

Gold Dissolved by Water.

Heretofore it has been possible to dissolve gold in a mixture of strong acids. A way has now been discovered of dissolving gold in distilled water.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONE VAST WHEAT FIELD.

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 17, 1898.

William McCreary, Esq., Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg, Man.:

Sir: We, the undersigned delegates from Kansas and Nebraska, U. S. A., in reporting the results of our trip to Dauphin, and subsequently to Regina, Prince Albert and the middle Saskatchewan country, beg to say that our tickets were limited to 21 days, and as we had other large regions to visit, we could only spend a short time in the Dauphin country. We examined, however, the principal cultivated areas in the southern part of township 25, range 19—the great wheat fields of Wishart, Buchanan, Owen, Smith, Ross, Sinclair, the Whitmores, Drinkwaters, etc., and, subsequently others to the north, and never, in our experience, have we seen finer grain. The whole country is watered by numerous streams flowing from the slopes of Riding Mountain, and excellent well water is found everywhere, at from 9 to 18 feet. Extensive forests of spruce and tamarack cover the northern parts of the mountains from which timber is manufactured in Dauphin and elsewhere, and sold at from $12 a thousand at the mills. Wild hops and wild fruits are abundant, and ripen in the open air. Vegetation throughout is surprisingly luxuriant, and, without hesitation, we would rank the whole region amongst the best grain-growing areas of the continent. The output of wheat last year was about 75,000 bushels, but this year it is estimated at over a million.

Westward lie the homestead lands which now, and when fresh surveys are completed, will afford comfortable homes to thousands of diligent families. The great Gilbert Plains, also, we were unable to visit, where grain-growing has been conducted with the best results for years, and which will become a vast wheat field as soon as a branch railway reaches there. Settlement is speeding in all these regions, reminding us indeed of the early days in our own States; and, as we have examined, since our visit to Dauphin, a portion of the great country lying south and east of Prince Albert, we can readily imagine the tide of immigration which will soon flow into the Canadian West.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BENNETT, Hall's Summit, Kan.
S. W. BENNETT, Hall's Summit, Kan.
E. F. BROOKS, Westphalia, Kan.
JOHN FLANNERY, Stuart, Neb.

In No Danger.

McGonigle—The candidate's voice has played out!

Heeler—Well, he can still sign checks, can't he?—Philadelphia North American.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?

"You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

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Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Bad Blood—"Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over $60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." MRS. LOUISA MASON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Running Sores—"After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation." MRS. KATE E. THOMAS, 31 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Consumptive Cough—"Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since." MATILDA BRIDGEWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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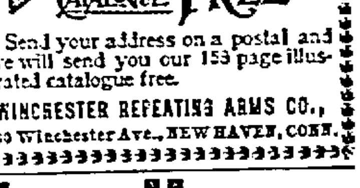

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Thousands owe their health and even life to Swamp-Root, and thousands more who to-day think themselves beyond help, can be made well by the use of this great remedy.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug-stores.

JIMMY GOT HIS RAISE.

His Troubles with a Lady Customer Caused His Butcher Boss to Come Down.

"I've got to have my pay raised," announced the Clark street butcher's boy in a gentle but decided tone. "It's got to be raised."

The butcher smiled indulgently and replied: "Well, Jimmie, of course I'm always willin' to do the right thing, but times in this business was better once an' my shop is small. Still, if I can do anything—"

"It's over that Mrs. Justmarried," complained Jimmie. "I get along all right with everybody else but her—well, say, I told you how she wanted the salted mackerel sent up with 'only a pinch of salt.'"

"Yes."

"And about that order of 'one dozen lamb chops, freshly laid,' and the pound of 'boneless sausage.'"

"Yes."

"Well, to-day happened the worst yet. She's got a Mexican lady stopping with her, and I guess the other women in that flat have been stringin' her to get up a Mexican dinner, for to-day she sailed in high and mighty as you please, and she says: 'You may send up, James, six Spanish omelettes cut thick and with the bones broken. And, let me see—yes, one pint of whipped chili colorow, and eight tamales dressed and ready for the oven. Pick out the plumpest tamales you have in the yard and have them killed and dressed before noon.'

"Say, won't that Mexican lady have a hot time? How can I go up there and explain matters unless—"

"I guess I can give you 50 cents more a week, Jimmie," said the butcher.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Often the Way.

Whenever some people are able to raise the wind they can't resist blowing themselves.—Puck.

GOVERNOR M'CORD

Recommends Pe-ru-na to All Catarrh Victims.

HON. H. H. M'CORD.

Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

Gentlemen—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Pe-ru-na for catarrh, and after using one bottle I began to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh.—M. H. McCord.

Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh have been cured by Pe-ru-na during the past winter. In spite of changeable weather, in spite of the natural setbacks from catching cold, and confinement to illy-ventilated rooms, the great catarrh remedy—Pe-ru-na—has effected these cures. But now spring is here. The days are longer, the sun is warmer, and the blizzard is gone for another year. This presents a much more favorable opportunity for the permanent cure of chronic catarrh, especially old, stubborn cases. Now is the time to begin treatment. Other things being equal, one month's treatment in the spring is worth two months' treatment during the inclement weather of winter. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na. There are no successful substitutes for this remedy. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catarrh book.

BICYCLE FIRE ENGINE.

After Many Years of Experimenting a Good One Is Finally Invented in Germany.

German fire apparatus builders have, after several years of trial, produced a fire bicycle, which, if it falls short of being perfect, is an invention far ahead of anything of its kind in use in the United States. It is a four-wheeled truck, with a low, compact, superstructure, is fully equipped as an engine, and has a complete outfit of life-saving apparatus. The wheels have solid rubber tires, it is pedaled by two firemen, sitting tandem, and runs rapidly on good roads, while its handling and maneuvering is extremely simple. The firemen having one in charge at Gruenewald, a suburb of Berlin, recently covered a mile, made the hydrant attachment and were at work in something less than five minutes. The bicycle engine carries the following tools and implements, stowed snugly away, and each held securely in place: Life-saving sack, four water gauges, heavy woolen cloth or blanket, pickax, hydraulic key, standpipe or nozzle, spray pipe or nozzle, spade, adjustable rope and hooked ladder, life line, leather pouch, with life-saving gun and line, medicine chest, with bandages and drugs; smoke mask, with vinegar and ammonia in bottles, and leather pouch, bell, lantern and 60 feet of hose, tool chest, torch.

The weight of the bicycle itself, and all it carries is 277 pounds, and the price of the entire outfit is 900 marks, or about $275.

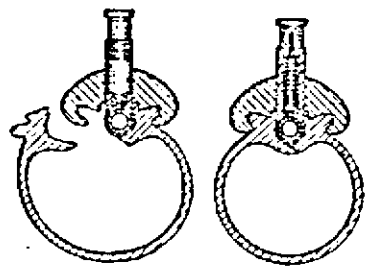
In other particulars the fire equipment also the Germans are ahead of us. In Berlin the firemen wear water jackets, with a double skin, which they are able to fill with water from the hose. If the space between the two layers becomes overfilled, the water escapes through a valve at the top of the helmet and flows down over the fireman like a cascade, thus doubly protecting him. The smoke helmets, also a German invention, are largely used throughout Germany, and in Austria, Holland and Italy, and are now on trial in some of our fire departments. The smoke helmets enable the wearer to breathe and to see with some degree of comfort in a smoke-laden atmosphere. Some of the newer patterns of these helmets contain a means of telephone communication leading out of the building and into the street below.—Washington Star.

INFLATABLE TIRE.

One That Is Held in Place on the Rim of the Wheel Without the Use of Cement.

The invention relates to improvements in single-tube inflatable tires, which is designated as a "clincher," since it is held in place without the use of cement.

The rim, in which the tire is seated within the recess, is formed with dovetails to the shape of which the tire at



NEW INFLATABLE CLINCHER TIRE.

this point closely conforms. An annular elastic expansion sealing tube runs around the tire at the point shown. The valve through which air is forced into and through the sealing tube is also shown.

A valve is also provided through which air is forced into and through the expanding tube, and thence into the tire proper, said expanding tube being provided with incisions at points at or near the lapping surfaces.

The beads of the casing, when in proper engagement, have recesses at opposite abutting edges of tire, which, when placed in position, form a suitable annular chamber for the sealing tube, which is provided with a valve.—Cycling Gazette.

HIGH AND LOW GEARS.

Average Cyclist Has Most Real Comfort in Long Rides by Using Small Sprockets.

"The average pace of the vast majority of riders," says a student of cycling, "does not exceed ten miles an hour, and yet they use gears from 60 to 80. The high gear heats them, tires them, and only down hill do they experience any advantage whatever from it.

"On a low gear they could do longer distances with less fatigue, and keep comfortable as well.

"Only when they try to go fast on the down grades would they find the low gear trying, and if they are not habitually lovers of fast riding, the fact that they cannot attain to as great a speed on the down grades as the man who is geared much higher and goes all out need not distress them.

"Many persons, too, are apt to get into a profuse perspiration, to their own great discomfort, and for this reason they find a bicycle an unsuitable vehicle for riding. A low gear would get over the difficulty.

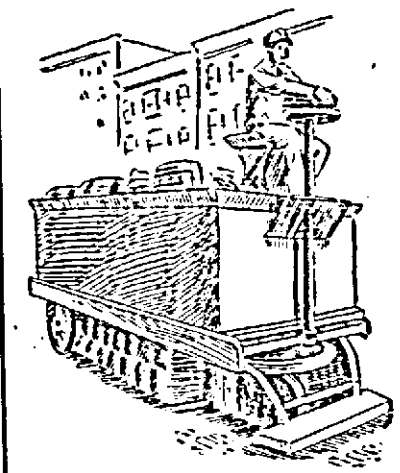
"Needless to say, low gear, when one tries to go fast, is severe both on wind and heart."

HEAVY AUTOTRUCKS.

They Will Be Built for New York Streets and Will Carry Eight Tons at a Rapid Gait.

Autotrucks will soon be seen in the streets of New York, says the New York Herald. Platform trucks for carrying heavy machinery and trucks with high boxes for coal, ice or other commodities will be first used. Compressed air will furnish the motive power.

Motormen who operate these trucks will have a high seat forward, with a double wheel similar to the arrangement on a cable car, for controlling the power. One wheel will be for steering



A HEAVY AUTOTRUCK.

purposes and the other will open or close a valve between the air chambers and the motor. Although these trucks will have a carrying capacity of eight tons and can be run on smooth pavements as fast as eight miles an hour, it is asserted that they can be stopped in their own length. By shutting off the air the wheels are locked and the truck comes to a sudden standstill. The trucks are built with wide tires, so that asphalt or macadam roads will not be injured by them.

Property for the site of a power house has been purchased and a plant costing $250,000 is to be erected for the initial operations. James H. Hoadley, who is largely interested in the autotruck company, says:

"A $7,000,000 corporation, in which Mr. Joseph Leiter is largely interested, is being organized. Mr. Leiter will not be president. He will probably be one of the directors. This company will be incorporated in New Jersey. An existing plant has been bought by Mr. Leiter for $3,000,000, and it will be in operation within 60 days. Mr. Leiter has interested the Rothschilds and other European capitalists in the introduction of autotrucks in foreign cities. They will be manufactured in this country and will be first operated in London. Later they will be introduced in Berlin and Paris.

WHEELS NOT BAGGAGE.

An English Legal Decision Which Is Not Calculated to Please Bicycle Tourists.

A decision has been rendered in London that will be of interest to every person who rides a bicycle. A test case was brought against a railroad by the National Cyclists' union, of England, to have bicycles declared baggage, and as such entitled to free transportation. The counsel for the plaintiff, the union not appearing in the case, contended that a bicycle was an article such as was ordinarily carried for personal convenience, and therefore an article which the law compelled the railroad to carry free; that it weighs less than the limit of weight allowed free baggage, and that weight was the only limit to free baggage permitted by law to the railroad. The railroad company's counsel replied that a bicycle was not ordinary baggage at all; that if a bicycle were a railroad would have to carry free a tricycle or a motor cycle, or even a 40-foot boat, provided that the weight limit was not exceeded. The court upheld the railroad, saying that though free baggage included articles intended for personal use "in connection with the journey" and "during the time the owner was away," it did not include articles which were carried loosely as a bicycle, and not packed and needing special care. Many bicycle riders will doubtless disagree with this distinction.—Baltimore News.

Another Wild Bicycle Tale.

It is really wonderful what adventures some cyclists meet with. The other day we had the story of a man being chased by a lion, and now we hear of a beautiful young lady in India suddenly coming face to face with a tiger. We are told that she was so placed that she had no alternative but to charge the beast as he lay in the road; so firmly gripping the handle bars, she went at it. Presently she rolled over on the ground, expecting every moment to feel that the tiger was commencing his lunch. Not noticing anything of the kind, she glanced round and found that the animal had fled, apparently terribly frightened. The report does not state that the lady was clad in bloomers.

Bloomers in a Cathedral.

France, the home of the rational dress, will stand a good deal, but it will not suffer ladies dressed in this fashion to enter churches—at least not Rouen cathedral. The beadle firmly refused to admit a lady, because of the bloomers she wore. Naturally she was indignant, and the Revue du Touring has taken up her case.

Negroes and Wild Animals.

It was noted by Sir Samuel Baker that a negro had never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. A person might travel all over Africa and never see a wild creature trained and petted. It often struck Sir Samuel that the little negro children never had a pet animal.

Our Naval Station at San Juan.

The new United States naval station to be located at San Juan, Porto Rico, will be of the utmost importance to this country as the key to the situation when the Nicaragua canal is constructed. The key to good health is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It guards the digestive organs from attacks of indigestion, biliousness and constipation, just the same as the new naval station at San Juan will ward off attacks upon this country by foreign foes.

The Modern Battle.

Said the famous general to his chief of staff: "Are the correspondents ready?"

"They are, sir!"

"Have they been informed that I have a new uniform on?"

"Yes, general."

"Have the photographers done their duty?"

"They have, sir."

"Then let the battle go on."—Boston Transcript.

HEALTH IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Injurious Labors in Home Life and How They May Be Avoided.

Among all the health-destroying occupations in which the housewife may engage none is more productive of harm than is the back-breaking, muscle-twisting, nerve-destroying operation of washing and scrubbing clothes upon the ordinary wash board. The woman who stands over the tub inhaling the hot, unwholesome vapors cannot hope to maintain good health, to say nothing of the effect of being confined to a stooping, unnatural position, which, in time, will wreck the strongest constitution. Do not wreck health and happiness over the washtub in this day of washing machines. Get the best mechanism in this line and release yourself from the galling slavery of the wash board—that instrument of domestic torture which is answerable for nine-tenths of the diseases with which our womankind is cursed. Take, for example, the Rocker Washer, which is the representative product in this line, and compare its work and its results with the labors of the old-style "blue Monday" wash day. Not only does this washer do the work in a fraction of the time consumed by the old-fashioned methods, but it does it much more thoroughly, the clothes being whiter, sweeter and cleaner than could possibly be the case were the garments cleaned by hand.

For the convenience of our readers who realize that the highest class article in any department of domestic equipment is not only the most satisfactory, but in the end is really the cheapest, we would state the washer in question may be had from the Rocker Washer Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind. The woman who insists upon continuing in the health-destroying methods and the man who permits such a cruel and unnecessary sacrifice has much to answer for. When work can be done more quickly and far better without the slightest risk to health it is a crime to persist in what causes such general and widespread harm. The woman who discards the washboard for the Rocker Washer will, at the end of the year, be brighter, better, healthier and happier for the change, and could never be persuaded to return again to the days of her degrading and unnecessary slavery.—J. H. Meyers, M. D., in American Journal of Health.

Not What She Expected.

Fangle—I saw your friend, Mrs. Jaysmith, get on the train and leave town with a married man this morning.

Mrs. Fangle (deeply interested)—Well, I've been expecting a scandal in that quarter for some time. Who was it with the shameless thing?

"Her husband."—Harlem Life.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Aunt Diana Heard From.

"Rastus!" yelled Aunt Diana in a loud voice, "yo' en Miami Snowflake cum in heah dis berry instance en stop playin' wif dem air white folks' chillun. All dey wants is t' learn a lot ob cakewalk figahs en den dey won't hab nuthin' mo' t' do wif yo'."—Ohio State Journal.

Oh That Delicious Coffee!

Costs but 1c per lb. to grow. Salzer has the seed. German Coffee Berry, pkg. 15c; Java Coffee pkg. 15c. Salzer's New American Chicory 15c. Cut this out and send 15c for any of above packages or send 30c and get all 3 pkgs. and great Catalogue free to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. [K.]

The Nautical Woman.

He (an old hand)—They had dropped their anchor.

She (a beginner)—Served them right. It has been hanging over the side all day long.—Tit-Bits.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes tight shoes easy. Cures Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25 cents.

Making Sure of Her Ground.

He—Do you like classical music?

She—Do you want my honest opinion or are you thinking of inviting me to the opera?—Chicago Evening News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It's difficult for men to check their expenses unless they have a bank balance.—Chicago Daily News.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

You can't tell about a boy's salary by the engagement ring he buys for his girl.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1896.

The best is the cheapest, but the cheapest isn't always the best.—Chicago Daily News.

THE constantly recurring monthly suffering gives women the blues!

How hopeless the future appears, month after month the same siege with menstrual pain!

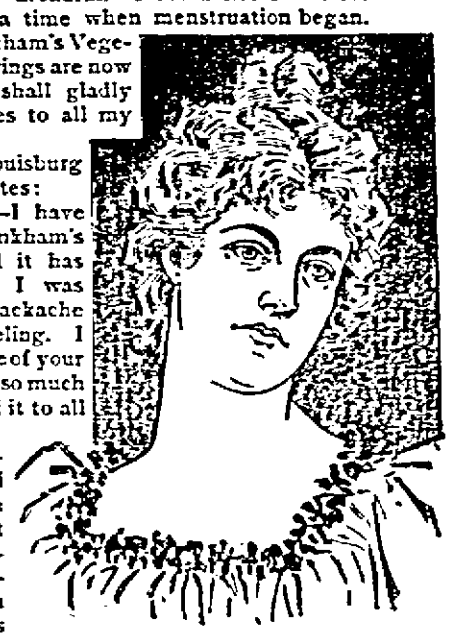
Comparatively few women understand that excessive pain indicates ill-health, or some serious derangement of the feminine organs.

DESPONDENT WOMEN

A million women have been helped by Mrs. Pinkham. Read what two of them say.

MRS. LIZZIE COLEMAN, of Wayland, N. Y., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For years I suffered with painful menstruation and falling of womb. The bearing-down pains in my back and hips were dreadful. I could not stand for more than five minutes at a time when menstruation began. But thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my sufferings are now a thing of the past. I shall gladly recommend your medicines to all my friends."



MISS C. D. MORRIS, 3 Louisburg Square, Boston, Mass., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I was troubled with headache, backache and that weak and tired feeling. I cannot say enough in praise of your medicine for it has done me so much good. I shall recommend it to all my friends who suffer."

Despondency is a disease. Nervousness and snappishness come with it. Will power won't overcome it. The feminine organs are connected by nerves with the brain and all parts of the body. These organs must be healthy or the mind is not healthy.

All low-spirited or suffering women may write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and receive her advice free of charge. Don't wait until your life is wrecked by neglect and suffering. Get advice in time.

STRUCK A BARGAIN.

A Deal in Cow Buying That Created Bad Blood Between Neighbors.

"Blank's uglier than a bear," complained one board of trade man to another, recently. "What's the matter with him, anyhow?"

"Haven't you heard? I'll tell you on the quiet, but never intimate to him that you know a thing. It would be all your life's worth. You know he owns a fine home out north of the boulevard?"

"Off to the right near Highland Park?"

"That's the place. He has a neighbor on either side and one of them owned one of these cows that never wants to stay where she's put. She was constantly breaking into Blank's back yard, tramping the lawn to pieces, breaking the shrubbery and using the side of the house, in lieu of a straw-stack, to rub against. No fence that would not deface the property would keep her out, and Blank decided that something must be done. He could not bear the idea of a neighborhood row, so he went to the owner of the cow, told him that she had become an intolerable nuisance and that he would gladly give $20 to have her disposed of. The offer was promptly accepted, and the money paid. A morning or two later the cow was in the yard again, destroying things just as of old. Blank hunted up his neighbor and said: 'I thought you promised me to get rid of that cow at once.'

"'I did and I have. Sold her to your neighbor on the other side for $30. Pretty good deal, wasn't it: $50 for a $25 cow!'

Blank's been mad enough to shoot ever since."—Detroit Free Press.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Source of Great Annoyance.

First Cook (reading)—Wanted, to go to Connecticut, a first-class cook. Good wages.

Second Cook—Niver, on yer loife. Sure, isn't that where they make alarum clocks?—Jewelers' Weekly.

Doctor—"I would advise you to take a walk every morning before breakfast." Sappy—"But, doctor, I—ah—never get up until after breakfast, y'know."—The Rival.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Rain Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for the Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

Please send this adv. along.

Catalog alone, 5c. No. K

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and better than the old way. Send for circular. L. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

A GOOD GARDEN

is a pleasure and a profit. Gregory's seed book directs a right beginning. Gregory's seeds insure the most successful outcome. Get the book now. It's free. JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

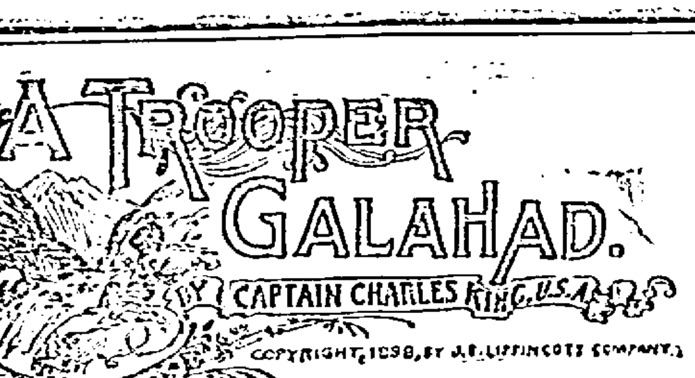
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

ST. JACOBS OIL

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CURE, COVERING TENS OF THOUSANDS CURED, MILLIONS OF BOTTLES SOLD. ST. JACOBS OIL CONTINUES AND ALWAYS WILL BE THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. ALWAYS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.



"Wonder if Barclay knows these mines," said De Lancey reflectively, flipping the ashes from the end of his cigar. "He has never opened his head about his mines to a soul. We don't know where they are."

"I don't know," said Lawrence briefly. Even yet the mention of Barclay chafed him a bit. "I know this, though, that that company wouldn't offer me any such salary as $2,500 a year just to boss their men unless there was big money in it somewhere. It is the first time I ever knew what it was to be indifferent to the coming of the paymaster. By the way, he ought to be

"What is it, sergeant?"

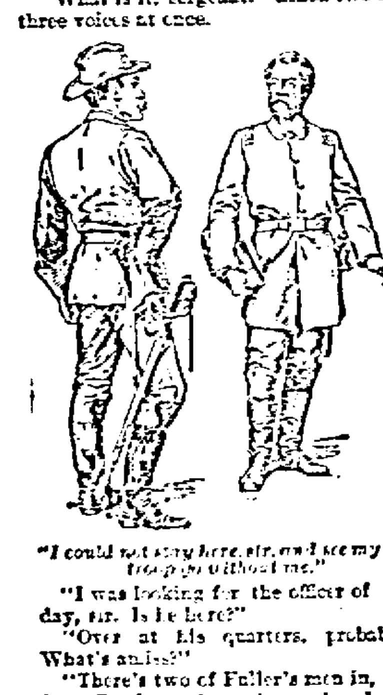
here day after tomorrow, or tomorrow night in fact. It's long after 12 now. The escorts were warned as we came along."

"I think it a mistake," said Brooks gravely, "to let any one know beforehand when the paymaster is to start. That Friday gang probably musters 100 by this time. It's where all our thieves and deserters go. I haven't a doubt your old sergeant has joined them by this time, Lawrence. I believe that's where Marsden's gone, and that we'll hear from them in force again before we're a month older. They've kept reasonably quiet all winter, but June isn't far off. I'm blessed if I would want to make that trip from San Antonio with $40,000 in greenbacks with less than a big troop of cavalry to guard it."

"He's got more money than that this time," said Lawrence. "Most of these men have four months' pay due them, so have the cavalry along the route. He has two other posts to pay. Hello," he cried, breaking suddenly off, "what's all the light about down at the sutler's? Here comes the sergeant of the guard."

Running diagonally across the parade, the moonlight glinting on his buttons and accouterments, an infantry noncommissioned officer was speeding toward the quarters of Captain Blythe, near the upper end of the row, but, catching sight of the group at the major's, he suddenly swerved and came straight toward them.

"What is it, sergeant?" asked two or three voices at once.



"I could not stay here, sir, and see my old troop go without me."

"I was looking for the officer of the day, sir. Is he here?"

"Over at his quarters, probably. What's amiss?"

"There's two of Fuller's men in, sir, from Crockett—just about played out. They swear that not an hour after sunset the whole Friday gang—it couldn't have been anything else—came a-riding out from the foothills over toward the Wild Rose and kept on to the southeast. They saw the dust against the sky and hid in the rocks away off to the east of the trail, and they swear there must have been 50 of 'em at least."

He had hardly time to finish the words when the sutler himself came galloping over the parade, "hot foot," on his wiry mustang and drew up in front of the gate. "Has the sergeant told you?" he asked breathlessly. "It's Reed and his partner, two of the best men on my ranch, and they can't be mistaken. You know what it must mean, gentlemen. The gang is after the paymaster, and I think Colonel Frazier should know at once." No wonder Fuller was breathless, bareheaded and only half dressed. Anywhere from $30,000 to $40,000 might be diverted from its proper and legitimate use if that Friday gang should overpower the guard and get away with it. His coffers were filled with sutler checks redeemable in currency at the pay table, as was the vaunted way of the old army. It was a case of feast or famine with Fuller, and he poured his tale into sympathetic ears. Brooks himself went over to the colonel's and found that weasel of a chief already awake.

Mrs. Frazier didn't allow galloping over her parade in the dead of the night without an attempt to detect the perpetrator. That vigilant dame had more than once brought graceless skylarkers to terms and the quadrupedante putrem sonitu of Fuller's mustang represented to her incensed and virtuous ears only the mad lark of some scapegrace subaltern, who perchance had not been as attentive to 'Manda as he should have been, and she was out of dreamland and over at the window before Fuller fairly drew rein.

"What is it, Brooks, me boy?" asked Frazier from his casement, as did gallant O'Dowd of his loyal Dobbin. "I'll be down in a minute." By the time he reached the door Fuller had hurried up his stiff and wearied scouts, and in the presence of a little party of officers the story was told again, and told without break or variation. There was only one opinion. The scattered outlaws had easily got wind of the coming of the paymaster with his unusual amount of treasure, and, quickly assembling, they were heading away to meet him far to the southeast of the big post, very possibly planning to ambuscade the party in the winding defiles of the San Saba hills. Not a moment was to be lost. For the first time the full weight of his divorce from all that was once his profession and his pride fell on Ned Lawrence, as for an instant the colonel's eyes turned to him as of old—the dashing and successful leader of the best scouts sent from Worth in the last two years. Then, as though suddenly realizing that he had no longer that arm to lean on, old Frazier spoke:

"Why, Brooks, you'll have to go. I can't trust such a command to Mullane, and it'll take two companies at least."

And 20 minutes later, answering the sharp summons of their veteran sergeants, the men of Mullane's and Barclay's troops were tumbling out of their bunks and into their boots, "hell bent for a rousin ride," and the old captain of Troop D was saying to the new: "Captain Barclay, may I ask you for a mount? I've been longing for two years past for a whack at this very gang, and now that the chance has come I cannot stay here and let my old troop go."

And all men present marked the moment of hesitation, the manner of reluctance, before Barclay gravely answered, "There is nothing at my disposal to which you are not most welcome, Colonel Lawrence, and yet—do you think—you ought to go?"

"I could not stay here, sir, and see my old troop go without me," was the answer.

Few were the families at Fort Worth that were not up and out on the piazzas or at the windows to see Brooks' detachment as it marched away in the light of the setting moon just as the stars were paling in the eastern sky, but the merciful angel of sleep spread her hushing wings over the white bed where two children lay dreaming, and never until the troopers were miles beyond the vision of the keen eyed sentries did Ada know that the loved father, restored to her but a few hours before, was once more riding the Texan trail, soldier sense of duty leading on and God alone knowing to what end.

CHAPTER X.

The day that broke on old Fort Worth thus late in a sunshiny May proved one of deep anxiety. There was no telegraph wire then to connect it with the distant headquarters of the department. If there had been, it would have been cut six times a week. There was no way of waving back the coming convoy or of signaling danger. Crockett Springs lay a long day's ride to the southeast, and the little troop of cavalry there in camp was looking for the coming of no call upon it for duty until early on the morrow it should supply the paymaster and his party with breakfast, the ambulance with fresh mules and driver, and the night riders of the escort with their relief. Forty troopers from Crockett Springs would take the place of those who had come from the San Saba and trot along with the paymaster until somewhere about midway to Worth they should meet the 40 sent out the previous night to bivouac on the prairie and be ready to take up the gait and keep it until the man of money and his safe were well within the limits of the reservation.

But the 50 mile stage from Crockett to the southeast was the worst on the long line. The road wound over the divide to the valley of the San Saba and on the way had to twist and turn through defiles of the range of hills where more than a dozen times Indians and outlaws had defied the little detachments of cavalry scouting after them. The worst part of the pass lay some 20 miles beyond the stage station at Crockett Springs. Neither Indians nor outlaws, to be sure, had been heard of in that neighborhood for several months, but that proved nothing. It was easy for the latter to sweep from their supposed fastnesses in the Apache range to the west and, issuing from the Wild Rose pass, to water miles below the springs and then line the rocks in the heart of the San Saba pass without a trooper being the wiser. Forty cavalrymen, as Lawrence knew, would be the major's escort from the camp on the Rio San Saba beyond the range. Forty men disciplined and organized ought ordinarily to be able to cope with any band of outlaws to be found in Texas. But when, as was now reasonably certain, this far famed Friday gang had received accessions from the troops themselves and had welcomed the deserters and desperadoes so frequently sloughed off from the soldier skin of Uncle Sam in the days close following the great war, there was grave reason for precaution and graver still for anxiety. Question as he might, Frazier could not shake an atom of the original statement of Fuller's men. Fifty mounted outlaws, at least count, with a dozen led horses, they had seen through their fieldglass far over the prairie, pushing southeastward from the direction of Wild Rose pass of the Apache range, straight for the lower valley through which ran the little stream that had its source at Crockett Springs.

So there were anxious hearts at Worth, for, while it was felt that Brooks would lose no moment and was well on his way at 4 o'clock of this bright Sunday morning, he had still some 60 miles to traverse before he could get to Crockett, rest and bait his men and horses, pick up Cramer's troop there camped and then push ahead for the San Saba, where he expected to find the outlaw gang disposed in ambuscade, confidently awaiting the coming of their prey.

Now, Brooks had men enough to thrash them soundly, but unless he caught them in the act of spoliation he lacked authority. Just as sure as he pitched into a force of armed frontiersmen they would appeal to the courts, and public sentiment would be dead against him. He could doubtless push ahead through the range, careless of lurking scouts of the would be robbers, meet Major Pennywise and his protectors and escort them back in safety. That problem presented no great difficulty, but what Frazier wanted and Brooks wanted and everybody presumably wanted was that the outlaws should be caught in the act and be punished then and there. The question was how to catch them in the act without being themselves discovered, and before the gang had had time to inflict much damage on the paymaster's party. There was the rub. "Why, their first volley, delivered from ambush, might kill half the outfit and the paymaster, too," said Frazier. "No, we dare not risk it, Brooks. Push through and pull him through, that's the best we can do—unless," and here came the redeeming clause, "unless on the way you should light on some unforeseen chance. Then—use your discretion."

Mounted on the very horse he used to ride as troop commander, and with the old familiar horse equipments, Ned Lawrence left the post at the major's side. He had slept as only soldiers can, curled up in the stagecoach, during the previous afternoon and was in far better trim for the long ride in saddle than Captain Mullane, who with bleary eyes and muddled head rode solus in front of the leading troop, his one lieutenant, Mr. Bralligan, being reported by Dr. Collabone's assistant as sick in quarters, which indeed he was, with a lump the size of an apple on the side of his head, and another, apparently the heft and density of a 6 pounder cannon ball, rolling about inside of it. D troop, jogging easily along at the rear of column, was led by Barclay and Brayton, both of whom had marked the absence of the subaltern of the leading company, and neither of whom was surprised when ten miles out there came galloping past them, with a touch of the hand to his hat brim, the late regimental commissary, Lieutenant Harry Winn.

"That's good!" said Brayton as he saw his classmate ride up to the major and report, then fall back and range himself alongside Mullane. But Barclay was silent.

"You think he ought not to have come?" asked Brayton, half hesitatingly, as he glanced at his silent leader.

"I'm thinking more of others—who should be here," was the answer. "Yet those two have so much to leave." And Brayton, following the glance of his captain's eyes, fully understood.

The morning grew warm as the sun began to climb above the distant low lying hills to the east. The dust soon rose in dense clouds from beneath the crushing hoofs, and, leaving Brayton with the troop, Barclay cut across the chord of a long arc in the trail and reined up alongside the major. The command at the moment was moving at a sharp trot through a long, low depression in the prairielike surface. Brooks returned the captain's punctilious salute with a cheery nod and cordial word of greeting.

"With your permission, sir, I will fall back 100 yards or so, divide the troop into sections and so avoid the dust."

Brooks glanced back over his shoulder. "Why, certainly, captain," said he. "I ought to have known the dust would be rising by this time. It's 8 o'clock," he continued, glancing at his watch. Barclay turned in saddle and signaled with his gauntlet, whereat Brayton slackened speed to the walk, and a gap began to grow between the rearmost horses of Mullane's troop and the head of D's already dusty column.

"Ride with us a moment, won't you, Barclay?" called the major significantly as his subordinate seemed on the point of reining aside to wait for his men. "I want you two to know each other." And the new and the old captain of D troop, who had courteously shaken hands with each other when presented in the dim light of the declining moon at 1 o'clock, now trotted side by side, Lawrence eying his successor with keen yet pleasant interest. He had been hearing all manner of good of him during the wakeful watches of the night, and was manfully fighting against the faint yet irrepressible feeling of jealous dislike with which broader and better men than he have had to struggle on being supplanted. Do what he might to battle against it, Lawrence had been conscious of it hour after hour, and felt that he winced time and again when some of the callers spoke even guardedly of the changes Barclay was making in the old troop, changes all men except the ultra conservative ranker element (as the ranker was so often constituted at that peculiar time, be it understood) could see were for the better.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

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For general housework. Enquire at residence of C. C. Bronson.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis., March 8, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on April 25, 1899, viz: Rudolf Beyer, who made H. E. No. 6972 for the SE¼ NE¼, Sec. 15, T. 36 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward Beyer, Frank J. Gosling, Gust. Smith, and Herbert Samways, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Edgar T. Wheelock, Register.
6tm9-a13-p

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Clara Conklin, Plaintiff,
vs.
C. E. Lovejoy, Mertie Lovejoy and Rib River Lumber Company, a corporation, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered and entered in said Court, and dated January 21, 1899, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in said Oneida County, on the 31st day of March, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: Lot Number eleven (11) in Block number four (4) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in said Oneida County, to satisfy said judgment and costs and expense of sale.

Alvin Wismer, Sheriff of Oneida County, Wis.
7w-f16-m30

IN CIRCUIT COURT, Oneida County

Clara L. Bishop, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Bishop, Defendant. } Summons.

The State of Wisconsin:—To the Said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Jno. Barnes, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Oneida County on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899.
6tf23-m30

United States Land Office.
PUBLIC LAND SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress, approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 21st day of March 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office, the following tracts of land, towit: SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 27, Township 36 N., Range 11 E. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated at U. S. Land Office, at Wausau, Wisconsin, this 7th day of February, 1899.

Edgar T. Wheelock, Register.
6t-f9-m16p Henry G. McCrossen, Receiver.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis., February 3, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Otto H. Birkholz, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 50, for the purchase of the NE¼ SW¼ of Section No. 12, in Township No. 36 N., Range No. 11 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1899.

He names as witnesses Matt Stapleton, of Rhinelander, Wis.; Rudolph Birkholz, of Rhinelander, Wis.; B. F. Allison, of Monico, Wis.; Henry Stevens, of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 17th day of April, 1899. Edgar T. Wheelock, Register.
10t-9-ap13

Timber Land, Act June 3 1878—Notice for Publication

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis., January 6, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4 1892, Joseph D. Day, of Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 48, for the purchase of the NW¼ NE¼ of Section No. 27, in Township No. 37, N Range No. 11 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 24th day of March, 1899.

He names as witnesses: Rollo Whitcomb, Frank J. Flagey, Charles E. Morrill, Andrew Anderson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of March, 1899.

Edgar T. Wheelock, Register.
10t-j12-m16

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